**INSURANCE.**

Indian Merchants' Chamber really mean business.

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

**INSURANCE.**

Indian merchants can give effect to this by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL XVI NO 211 BOMBAY THURSDAY AUGUST 23 1928 ONE ANNA

## SHIPPING.

### P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

| Date. | Steamers. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ..g. | Malwa .. | All | 10,953 |
| 1 Sep. | Rajputana* .. | | 16,568 |
| 8 „ | Mantua .. | | 10,946 |
| 15 „ | Naldera* .. | vessels | 16,088 |
| 22 „ | Ranpura .. | | 16,601 |
| 29 „ | Razmak@ .. | | 10,602 |
| 6 Oct. | Kaisar-i-Hind .. | will | 11,518 |
| 13 „ | Narkunda x .. | | 16,572 |
| 20 „ | Rawalpindi .. | | 16,619 |
| 27 „ | Razmak@ .. | | 10,602 |
| 3 Nov. | Rajputana .. | now | 16,568 |
| 10 „ | Mooltan x .. | | 20,847 |
| 17 „ | Ranchi .. | | 16,650 |
| 24 „ | Macedonia* .. | sail | 11,120 |
| 1 Dec. | Ranpura .. | | 16,601 |
| 8 „ | Maloja x .. | | 20,837 |
| 15 „ | Razmak .. | | 10,602 |
| 22 „ | Malwa* .. | direct | 10,953 |
| 29 „ | Kaisar-i-Hind .. | | 11,518 |
| 1929 | | | |
| Jan. | Naldera* .. | from | 16,088 |
| 12 „ | Rajputana .. | | 16,568 |
| 19 „ | Mantua* .. | | 10,946 |
| 26 „ | Ranchi .. | | 16,650 |
| 2 Feb. | Narkunda x .. | Bombay | 16,572 |
| 9 „ | Ranpura .. | | 16,601 |
| 16 „ | Morea* .. | | 10,953 |
| 23 „ | Razmak .. | without | 10,602 |
| 2 Mar. | Mooltan x .. | | 20,847 |
| 9 „ | Kaisar-i-Hind .. | | 11,518 |
| 16 „ | Rawalpindi @ .. | transhipment | 16,619 |
| 23 „ | Rajputana .. | | 16,568 |
| 30 „ | Maloja x .. | | 20,837 |
| 6 Apr. | Ranchi .. | | 16,650 |
| 13 „ | Ranpura .. | | 16,601 |
| 20 „ | Rawalpindi .. | | 16,619 |
| 27 „ | Naldera* .. | | 16,088 |
| 4 May | Viceroy of India .. | at | 19,000 |
| 11 „ | Mantua* .. | | 10,946 |
| 18 „ | Kaisar-i-Hind. | Aden. | 11,518 |
| 25 „ | Narkunda x.. | | 16,572 |

All sailin s are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES —

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about | Steamers | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1928 | | |
| 15th Nov. | Dumana .. | 8,427 |
| 6th Dec. | Domala .. | 8,441 |
| 1929 | | |
| 31st Mar. | Dumana .. | 8427 |
| 11th Apr. | Domala .. | 8441 |

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

| 1928 Date about | | |
|---|---|---|
| 28th Aug. | Mirzapore .. | Straits China & Japan. |
| 3 th „ | Morea .. | Colombo, Straits, China & Japan |
| 1 h Sept. | Mooltan .. | Colombo and Australia. |
| 27th „ | Macedonia .. | Colombo, Straits China & Japan. |
| 1 th Oct. | Maloja .. | Colombo and Australia |
| 4h Nov. | Naldera .. | Colombo Straits China & Japan. |
| 6th Dec. | Narkunda .. | Colombo and Australia. |
| 20th „ | Morea .. | Colombo, Straits. China & Japan. |
| 1929. | | |
| 1st Jan. | Mooltan .. | Colombo and Australia. |

†Does not carry passengers.

## SHIPPING

### N.Y.K.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Arrive. | Leave. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Seiyo Maru .. | 6550 | 22 Aug. | 31 Aug, |
| Hakusan Maru .. | 10400 | .... | @5 Sept. |
| Tamba Maru .. | 5845 | 29 Aug. | 12 „ |
| Kitano Maru .. | 8000 | .... | @19 „ |
| *Ceylon Maru .. | 4905 | 15 Sept. | 28 „ |
| Haruna Maru .. | 10500 | .... | @3 Oct |
| Sado Maru .. | 5898 | 30 Sept. | 14 „ |
| Kamo Maru .. | 8000 | .... | @17 Oct. |
| Katori Maru .. | 10000 | .... | @31 „ |

* Do not carry passengers
@ From Colombo.

F . MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Colombo | Arrive Marseilles |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kashima Maru .. | 10000 | 6 Sept. | 23 Sept. |
| Hakone Maru .. | 10500 | 20 „ | 7 Oct. |
| Suwa Maru .. | 10700 | 4 Oct. | 21 „ |

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

| Steamers. | Tons. | From Hong-kong. | From Kobe. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shinyo Maru .. | 22000 | 18 Sept. | 25 Sept, |
| Siberia Maru .. | 20000 | 2 Oct. | 9 Oct. |

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

'Phone No. 20279, 23738,

Telegrams: "YUSEN".

### OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

### O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

| Steamer. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|
| Borneo Maru .. | 23rd Aug. | 26th Aug. |
| Honolulu Maru .. | 24th „ | 4th Sept. |
| Sumatra Maru .. | 9th Sept. | 21st „ |
| Celebes Maru .. | 23rd „ | 2nd Oct. |
| Indus Maru .. | 12th Oct. | 23rd „ |

For Particulars apply to:—

Ch. MURASE, Manager.

Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473

Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

Box No. 355.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON

| 1928. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 24th Aug. | Varsova .. | Busreh via Karachi |
| 29th „ | Karapara .. | East and South Africa |
| 29th „ | Barjora .. | Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports |
| 12th Sept. | Karoa .. | East and South Africa |
| 19th „ | Ellora .. | Mombasa. |

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local Passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

## BANKING

### Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS.

THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000

RESERVE FUND Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

### SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Tel. Ulcer, Kandi.

Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.

J. TIRATH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

### THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

**Kamshastra**

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

### Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

### INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22997

## INSURANCE.

### WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among

INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.

Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

| Bonus per | 1000 p.a. |
|---|---|
| W. Life | End |
| Rs. 22-1/2 | Rs. 18. |

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

### COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS

Opp. Central Telegraph Office,

375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Tele. address—'COMEALONG'.

Telephone—21079.

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Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

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contains about 300 illustrations with a Tri-colour inset of H. H. The Maharajah of Mysore, printed on Art paper and worthy of presentation and with a map of India.

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Published under the distinguished patronage of Sreeman S. SRINIVASA AIYANGAR, Avl., M.L.A., President, Indian National Congress, Gauhati 1926, contains the Portraits of all the Presidents of the Indian National Congress and that of the numerous congressmen throughout India, past and present, together with illustrations of the views, Buildings, Forts, etc., covering a range of 420 half tone illustrations with a 4 colour cover design of "Mother India."

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THE INDIAN ALBUM PUBLISHING COMPANY,

4, Narasimpuram Street, Mount Road, MADRAS.

# Bombay Chronicle

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| Monthly | 1 14 | 2 4 |

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Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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For First Twenty Words

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For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A competent ENGINEER for the MORADABAD SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, Moradabad on a monthly salary of Rs. 150/ to Rs. 250/- according to qualifications. Only practical man having also experience of erection need apply.
A 30970

WANTED—Smart and Active AGENTS, throughout Bengal & Overseas to push the sale of our British, American, German and Swadeshi Novelties and Fancy articles,—Good salary and commission given. Apply to enclosing One-anna stamps for particulars—HAINES & D. REIGO, 12, Dedar Baksh Lane Calcutta.
A. R30817

WANTED An energetic SUPERINTENDENT for Amritsar Fire Brigade to work on Merry Weather Engine. The applicant must be an educated man with previous experience in a Fire Brigade and should have sound practical Mechanical training especially as Motor Mechanic and should be able to do his own repairs. Free quarters will be supplied. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating lowest pay acceptable, to reach the undersigned by 9th September, 1928. ISMAIL BATT, Secretary, Municipal Committee, Amritsar.
A 30967

## HOTELS.


CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
PREMIER & LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL
MIRZAPUR STREET, CALCUTTA.
Excellent Arrangements,
Home Comforts.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem.
Special Concession for Monthly Boarders.
(Family suites with bath available
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL"


## LOANS.


5000/—Rupees Cash Loan without interest for ten years, to be granted on 31st October 1928. Initial investment Rs. 6 only Enlistment till 30th September. For particulars and result of 31st July 1928, enclose Two Annas Stamps. BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD. Bombay 2.
R1119


## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.


CHROMOPATHS—"We supply Glass cover Jars in all colours including RED and YELLOW. Please order from U. P. GLASS WORKS Ltd., Babjoi, Moradabad."
T. 30973

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No 21934.


## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per Column. Inch per Insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | Rs. 7-8-0 |
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| 3rd Insertion | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertion | Rs. 3-8-0 |

Moffusil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

## TENDERS.

### NOTIFICATION

### AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY

THE MUNICIPALITY proposes to give contract for a period of three years from 1st January, 1929, for removal of refuse from the Northern and Southern beats of the Municipal limits to two separate contractors with the condition that the beats will be interchangeable at fixed intervals. The removal is to be done by motor lorries from the dust bins provided by the Municipality in the City to the dumping places that may from time to time be fixed by the Municipality outside the City. The specification showing the number of lorries to be kept, the manner of removal, the penalty for defaults and other conditions to which the contract will be subject can be had on application o the Health Officer, Ahmedabad Municiality.

Sealed tenders are invited so as to each the Chief Officer on or before 31st August, 1928. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 as earnest money without which no tender will be considered.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Health Department,
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, dated 4th July, 1928.
30728

## TENDERS.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

PLATFORM SHEDS AT KASARA.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply and erection of STEELWORK, etc., required for the platform sheds at Kasara.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions, specification and drawings, on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per set in cash or by money order, which amount will not be returned. The tender must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelope enclosing it must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for platform sheds at Kasara." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on TUESDAY, the 2nd October, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 15th August, 1928.
30944

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF OIL CASTOR TO BRANCH STORES DEPOT, JHANSI.

THE AG. AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for he supply of the above for the period to 1st March, 1929.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the nvelopes enclosing them must be sealed nd endorsed "TENDER FOR THE SUPLY OF OIL CASTOR." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the gent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 19th September, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Ag. Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
18th August, 1928.
30969

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of WASUDEO MAHADEV SHAHANE (limited to the amount standing to his credit in his account with the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay), of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, late a Yard Foreman in the employ of the Bombay Port Trust Railway, residing at Mazagaon, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

N. G. BHOSLE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Juckeria Bunder, outside the Fort, the Member of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Port Trust Railway Employees' Union, authorised to apply for the funds of the Union, standing in the name of the deceased abovenamed ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of letters of administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this fifteenth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-eight and in the Nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

E. J. DAVAR,
For Ag. Registrar.
E. J. DAVAR,
The 15th day of August, 1928.

Messrs. RUSTOMJI & GINWALLA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
30971

## AUCTION SALES.

### BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF COLOURS AND DYES IN ONE LOT.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 4331 of 1924 (Ebrahim vs. Hajrabai), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Nuli Bazar, Ali Umer Street (Mistri Mohola), 80-82, Ali Umar Haji Adam's house, 4th floor, empty and full barrels, tins and bottles of colours and dyes in one lot.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES LYING IN THE ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKET COMPOUND.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th September next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction in the Arthur Crawford Market Compound.

One lot of iron corrugated sheets, iron plates, railings, broken lamps, wooden doors, planks, pieces and partitions, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

### J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE LINOTYPE MACHINE AND ONE GESTETNER DUPLICATOR.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 159 of 1928.

Jagatguru Shri Prativadi Bhayankar Anantacharyaji Maharaj .. Plaintiff.

vs.

The National Newspapers (India) Co. Ltd. ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vachha and Co., attorneys for the Plaintiff above named and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Decree made in the above Suit, dated 30th day of January, 1928, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will (THIS DAY), THURSDAY, the 23rd day of August, 1928 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the premises of the National Newspapers (India) Co. Ltd. at 21, Dalal Street, Fort.

One Linotype Machine.

One Gestetner Duplicator.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.


NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital Authorised | Rs. | 6,00,00,000 |
| „ Subscribed | „ | 3,56,05,275 |
| „ Paid-up | „ | 71,21,055 |
| TOTAL FUNDS | „ | 1,15,36,676 |

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car. — Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office:
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road,
R. J. DUFF.


## AMUSEMENTS.


EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 P.M.
THE BANVARD ENGLISH COMEDY CO.
PRESENTS
"THE JOKER"
A thrilling Detective Play

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE WORLD'S GREATEST COMEDY ATTRACTION.
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
"THE KID BROTHER"
"Funny enough to make a Horse Laugh" becomes more than a phrase with this one—it becomes a FACT.
Convince yourself that this is a real classic from old KING KOMEDY himself.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENT AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Drama of a Rejuvenated Roue and a Modern Flapper
SINNERS IN SILK
Featuring
ADOLPHE MENJOU ELEANOR BOARDMAN
They read and talked of free love, of smashing old barriers—then they tried to test their theories.

The Winning of A Woman's Love
"BROTHER — TO — BROTHER"
(A KRISHNA PRODUCTION)
The Story of how two Brothers fought for A Woman.
Commencing NEXT SATURDAY
AT
Krishna Cinema
DUBASH THEATRE.
New Charni Road.


## Great Fluctuations in Cotton.

What is the future hereafter? If you wish to know it Please purchase Professor SHAH'S WEEKLY COTTON FORECAST, containing daily fluctuations. Charge only Rs. 10. Visiting hours in morning from 9 to 1 p.m. and in evening from 6 to 8 (S.T.) Second Carpenter Street, Null Bazar, Bombay No. 4. Whole life history is predicted by examining Palm. Horroscopes are prepared and examined. Special accommodation for Ladies.

PROFESSOR SHAH alias
MANEKLAL VADILAL SHAH.

## THE INDIAN REVIEW.

AUGUST CONTENTS.


THE CANADIAN WHEAT POOL
By Sir T. Vijaraghavacharya.
REFORM OF THE CEYLON GOVERNMENT
By St. Nihal Singh.
PILLARS OR WARDS OF THE EMPIRE.
By Sardar M. V. Kibe, M.A.
THE MAKING OF MODERN AFGHANISTAN
By Prof. Jayanta Kumar Das Gupta.
THE OCTOBER RESULTS
By Mr. K. Chandrasekharan, M.A., B.L.
WORLD EVENTS
By Dr. A. J. Saunders, M.A.
THE S. I. R. STRIKE.
Mr. Mr. B. Shiva Rao, M.A.
UNDER THE GREAT MOGHULS
By Prof. K. G. Warty, M.A.
SIR SHADILAL—A STUDY
By Dr. S. R. Hasan, M.R.A.S.
THE ART OF LITERARY STUDY
By Prof. P. G. Sahasranama Iyer, M.A.
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# World Cotton Situation

## NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

### NEW YORK.

PRICES DECLINE 15 POINTS—LOWER LIVERPOOL—SCATTERED SELLING UNFAVOURABLE FORECAST GENERAL DETERIORATION—NEW YORK STOCK 10,000 BALES—ACTIVE COVERING AND SOME BUYING—PRICE RISE 58 POINTS—ADVANCE MEETING SELLING PRESSURE—RELAPSE OF 25 POINTS—FUTURES 25 TO 17 POINTS HIGHER

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.

The New York futures, market opened at a decline of 11 points on lower Liverpool quotations and further declined 3 to 4 points on scattered selling during the first few minutes of the opening of the session. This level proved to be the lowest level as there was active covering and some buying. Numerous reports of deterioration of

**LATEST WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.**

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 22.
9-30 a.m.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"Drought partially broken Central Belt, Arkansas. Forecast Entire Belt cloudy."

the crop were received and the forecast of weather was unfavourable particularly over The Eastern Belt. Boll-Weevil damage is becoming serious over the Central and Eastern belt owing to showery weather which continues for the last few days. Heavy rains were reported from Tennessee. These reports stimulated some fresh buying. The shorts particularly in near positions were found nervous owing to small stock which now stands at 10,000 Bales. There was good deal of covering for near months which resulted in speedy rise. During the last hour prices were quoted 58 points above the lowest touched during the early part of the day when buying orders were completed, selling became more active and caused a relapse of 25 points in prices. The close was irregular at a rise of 25 points for near month while distant deliveries improved 17 points. Spot Cotton prices ruled firm and rose 30 points to 19·15c.

The New Orleans futures market was very steady and closed at arise of 31 to 25 points. Spot Cotton prices were raised by 29 points to 18-94c.

GINNING REPORT.

The United States Census Bureau Report on cotton ginned upto 15th August will be issued at 11 a.m. (New York time) on Thursday the 23rd Inst. The Liverpool market will remain open upto 4-45 p.m. This report will be received in Bombay at 9 p.m. on the same day.

**PRIVATE CABLES.**

January Highest 18.96 (1-05 p.m.) Lowest 18.38 (10-06 am.)

October Highest 19-15 lowest 18.48.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 21st Inst. as under:—

"Report of deterioration more numerous. Advance meeting increased pressure."

Reuter:—"Market early declined on lower Liverpool advices, but rallied later on unfavourable Eastern Belt forecast and decreasing stock in New York."

**NEW YORK COTTON.**

New York, Aug. 21.

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 18.87+25 |
| December | 18.74+.19 |
| January | 17.71+.18 |
| March | 18.77+.17 |
| May | 18.80+.17 |
| Middling Spot | 19.15+.30 |

**NEW ORLEANS COTTON.**

New York, Aug. 21.

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 18.33+.31 |
| January | 18.39+.25 |
| Middling Spot | 18.94+.25 |

**NEW YORK.**

New York, Aug. 21

New York 11 a.m.—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 18.87 |
| January | 18.66 |
| March | 18.73 |

New York. Noon Call.—

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 18.97 |
| January | 18.81 |
| March | 18.85 |

New Orleans. 9-30 a.m.—

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 18.32 |
| January | 18.34 |
| March | 18.41 |

### LIVERPOOL

QUIET MARKET—ABSENCE OF BUYING POWER—SCATTERED LIQUIDATION—LATER IMPROVED ON STRADDLE BUYING—BETTER NEW YORK FUTURES 14 TO 13 POINTS HIGHER—SALES 4,000 BALES

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21.

The Liverpool futures market opened quiet at a rise of 6 to 7 points. There was absence of buying power and prices ruled easy on scattered liquidation. Better New York advices during the last hour stimulated straddle buying and the market closed at a rise of 14 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices closed easy at a decline of 11 points at 10-32d per lb. and sales amounted to 4,000 Bales.

Empire Cotton futures closed steady at a rise of 14 points while Egyptian futures ruled Quiet but steady and closed irregular at a decline of 9 points to a rise of 1 point.

**PRIVATE CABLES:**

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:

Weather mostly favourable, but heavy New York and New Orleans covering. New York October strong fearing squeeze owing to small stock.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

General complaints of Boll-Weevil in Central and Eastern belt.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Market advanced on straddle buying and on good New York market. Weather map generally favourable heavy rains Tennessee.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables dated 21st Inst. from their Liverpool friends:—

(1) Morning:—"Market dull trade and speculators holding aloof".

"Looks as if the market would do better." (Spingman).

(2) Afternoon:—"No rains, slightly warmer."

(3)—"Market looks grounded round 91/2d. Think crop gave back last week. Expect resistance lower prices." (Tubs)

(4) "New York cables, oversold market effect by good weather October shorts nervous as stock only 10,000 Bales. Hornby).

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

9-30 a.m:—"Light to moderate rains North Carolina. Forecast Central Belt unsettled, balance fair."

From New Orleans:—

"Crop prospects are decidedly less favourable. Think to be on the eve of an advance".

**LIVERPOOL COTTON.**

Liverpool, Aug. 21.

| | Opening | Closing. |
|---|---|---|
| August | ..... | 9.97+.15 |
| September | ..... | 9.87+.14 |
| October | 9.70 | 9.79+.14 |
| November | ..... | 9.72+.14 |
| December | ..... | 9.72+.14 |
| January | 9.63 | 9.72+.13 |
| February | ..... | 9.72+.13 |
| March | 9.67 | 9.75+.13 |
| April | ..... | 9.77+.13 |
| May | 9.70 | 9.79+.13 |
| June | ..... | 18.30+.06 |
| July | ..... | 9.79+.13 |
| August | ..... | 9.76+.13 |
| Middling Spot | ..... | 10.32—.11 |

**LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.**

Liverpool, Aug. 21.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Sales at Liverpool | 4,000 |
| Sales on Speculation | 500 |
| Sales of East Indian Cotton | Nil. |

**INDIAN COTTON.**

Liverpool, Aug. 21.

| | |
|---|---|
| Scinde, Fully Good | 7.15—.10 |
| Scinde, Fine | 7.40—.10 |
| Scinde, Superfine | 7.65—.10 |
| Bengal, Good | 6.90—.10 |
| Bengal, Fully Good | 7.15—.10 |
| Bengal, Fine | 7.40 .10 |
| Oomra, Good | 7.35—.10 |
| Oomra, Fully Good | 7.65—.10 |
| Oomra, Fine | 7.95—.10 |
| Broach, Fully Good | 8.60—.10 |
| Broach, Fine | 8.85—.10 |
| Broach Superfine | 9.10—.10 |

**NEW YORK COTTON—DAILY STATISTICS.**

New York, Aug. 21.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | 11,000 |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain | Nil. |
| Day's Uxports to the Continent | 4,000 |

### BOMBAY.

NARROW MARKET—SMALL BUSINESS CLOSED STEADY.

BOMBAY, Aug. 22.

Following a rise of 18 points in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 355/8 and after declining to Rs. 354/8 prices steadily improved to Rs. 357 The market ruled quiet but steady at this level. Liverpool opened 5 points higher but afterwards was 2 points higher. Rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach J/A 340.
Broach A/M. 356.
Oomra s/J 322/8.
Bengal D/J 388/8.

**SEWRI MARKET.**

Bombay, Aug. 22.

The forward market opened at Rs. 355/4 for Broach A/M. and ruled steady. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as unde::—

| | |
|---|---|
| Broach J/A. | 340/4 |
| Broach A/M. | 356/4 |
| Oomra D/J. | 322/8 |
| Bengal D/J. | 288/8 |

**SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.**

Bombay, Aug. 22.

| | Yen. |
|---|---|
| Dety. | |
| Aug. | 236.10—0.50 |
| Nov. | 233.20+0.10 |
| Feb. | 231.80—0.10 |

**DAILY ROOM RATE.**

Bombay, Aug. 22.

Bengal 288 D/J.
Broach 356 A/M.
Broach 340 J/A.
Oomra 332 D/J.

**SPOT RATES.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal | | | | |
| S. P. | | | | |
| Rajputana | | | | |
| Broach | 358 | 353 | 343 | 336 |
| S. D. | 353 | 348 | 341 | 334 |
| P. A. | 366 | 361 | 354 | 346 |
| K. V. | 349 | 344 | 339 | 329 |
| Dholera | 346 | 341 | 336 | 329 |
| Kalajin | 344 | 341 | 336 | 329 |
| Cutch | | 349 | 344 | 337 |
| Surat | 409 | 404 | 399 | 393 |
| Rajpipla | 405 | 400 | 395 | 390 |
| Navsari | 425 | 424 | 419 | 414 |
| Oomra No. 3. | | | | |
| C. P. No. 1 | | | | |
| C. P. No. 2 | | | | |
| Southern | 378 | 343 | 336 | 329 |
| Comptah | | 363 | 353 | 348 |

**SUGAR MARKET REPORT.**

Bombay, Aug. 22.

The Market has ruled steady to-day with the following closing Quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/14 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/10-1/2 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Gazana Rs. 8/9-1/2 per cwt FBH.
Shipment July Rs. 8/9 per cwt FBH.
" August Rs. 8/8 per cwt FBH.
" September Rs. 8/8 per cwt FBH.
" Oct/Dec. Rs. 8/8-1/2 per cwt FBH.
" Jan-March Rs. 8/9-1/2 per cwt FBH.

Tone:—Steady.

**THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.**

Bombay, Aug. 22.

Costorseeds Delivery September Opening 48/7, Highest 48/9, Lowest 48/5, Closing 48/6. 6

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 48/, Highest 48/1, Lowest 47/11, Closing 47/12.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening 4/9, Lowest 4/8/9, Closing 4/9.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 56/, Highest 56/1, Lowest 55/12, Closing 55/13.

**AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.**

Bombay, Aug. 22

| F. P. Bales | 1928-29 | 1927-28 |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts to date 21-8-28 | 79000 | 303000 |
| " Yesterday do t | 11000 | 33000 |
| Exports to date do | 169000 | 218000 |
| Stock at Ports 17-8-28 | 459000 | 948000 |
| " Interior Towns do | 266000 | 350000 |
| " Liverpool 17-8-28 | 731000 | 1129000 |
| Visible Supply 17-8-28 | 1934000 | 3122000 |
| Quantity in Sight do | 11000 | 387000 |

**EGYPTIAN COTTON.**

Liverpool, Aug. 21.

| | |
|---|---|
| August | 17.60—.09 |
| September | 17.90—.08 |
| October | 18.00—.09 |
| November | 18.05—.09 |
| December | 18.08—.04 |
| January | 18.10+.01 |
| February | 18.10+.01 |
| March | 18.25+.01 |
| April | 18.25+.01 |
| May | 18.30+.06 |
| Jute | 18.30+.06 |
| July | 18.35—.09 |
| August | 18.35—.09 |
| Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot | 18.65+.10 |

**NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS**

New York, Aug. 21.

| | |
|---|---|
| Demand Bills | 484.93 |


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**BULLION MARKET**

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

**GOLD.**

Ready 21/6/6.
Sawan 21/6/6.
Bhadon 21/6/9.
National City 21/9.
N. Manordass 21/8/6
N. Motilal 21/6/6.

**SILVER.**

Bombay, Aug. 22.

London Ready 27/2
London Ready 27/2
American Cent 59/1
China Opening 2/8/3, Closing 2/8/4.
Ready 61/9
Sawan Opening 81/10, Highest 61/10, Lowest 61/8/, Now 61/9.
Tejimundi /7/.
Bhadon Opening 61/12, Highest 61/12, Lowest 61/10, Now 61/11.
Tejimundi /15/.

Tone of Silver.—Quiet. China bought, Continent sold, very little business doing.

**MONEY MARKET**

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 22.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1/5 7/8 D D 1/5 29/32
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 August
Banks Selling D D 1/5 15/16
Banks Selling T T 1/5 15/16 Sept.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 31/32 15th Oct.
Banks Buying 1/5 31/32
Banks Buying D D 1/6
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 7/32 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/4 Sept.
NEW YORK—
B C T T 276 1/2
Banks Selling T T 276.
Banks Buying T T 275.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 270-1/2
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 924.
Banks Buying D D 936.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 124
Banks Buying 60 Days 121
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 138 3/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 180 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 1/2
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.85 5/16 21st inst.
Shanghai/London 2/3-1/8 22nd inst.
London/Japan 1/10 3/16 21st inst.
London/Paris 124.15 21st inst.
London/Belgium 34.90 21st inst.
London/Switzerland 25.20 21st inst.
London/Italy 92.75 21st inst.
Tone of Stering Exchange:—Quit.
Gold £4-4-11-1/2 21st inst. £4-4-11-1/2 20th inst.
Silver London Ready 27-1/8 21st inst. 27 3/16 20th inst.
Silver London Forward 27-1/4 21st inst. 27 5/16 20th inst.
Silver New York Ready 59-1/8 21st inst. 59-1/4 20th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 9/32 p. c. 21st inst. 4 9/32 p. c. 20th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 9/16 p. c. 21st inst. 4 9/16 p. c. 20th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 p. c. Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 p. c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 3 p. c. 3 mos. 3 p. c. 6 mos. 4 p. c. 12 mos. 4.1/4 p.c.
Tone:—Quiet.

**INDIAN COTTON FIGURES**

**READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.**

Bombay, Aug. 22

| | Ready Red leafy. | Ready. Average. |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | 290 | ..... |
| Bengal Fine | 285 | ..... |
| Bengal FG. | 270 | ..... |
| Sindh-Punjab Fine | 290 | ..... |
| Sindh-Punjab FG. | 270 | ..... |
| Wardha-Hingt. Fine | 325 | 315 |
| Nagpur Fine | 325 | 315 |
| Yeotmal Fine | 315 | 300 |
| Arvi Fine | 315 | 300 |
| Amraoti Fine | 310 | 280 |
| Khamgaon-Akola Fine | 305 | 270 |
| Mulkapur Fine | 295 | 265 |
| Khandesh Fine | 280 | 260 |
| Muthia Fine | ..... | ..... |
| Muthia FG. | 235 | 225 |
| Nanded/Purna FG.GS. | 295 | 270/80 |
| Purna FG.GS. | 280 | 270 |
| Parbhani/Sailu FG.GS. | ..... | 275 |
| Indore/Ujjain Fine | 295 | 270 |
| Burwah Sanavad Fine | 285 | 270/75 |
| Surati Fine | ..... | ..... |
| Broach Fine | 335 | ..... |
| Broach FG | ..... | ..... |
| Westerns MG. | 315 | ..... |
| Cambodia | 400 | ..... |
| Miraj/Sangh | 325 | ..... |
| Compta Good | 340 | ..... |
| Dhollera | ..... | ..... |
| Kadi/Viramgam | ..... | ..... |

**RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.**

Bombay, Aug. 22.

| In full-pressed Bales. | Yesterday | This year | Since 1st September Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | | 306,871 | 315,298 |
| Central India | | 299,680 | 318,374 |
| Barsi & Nagar | 1 | 319,242 | 204,409 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | | 118,517 | 69,637 |
| Berar | | 729,587 | 576,794 |
| Central Provinces | 62 | 309,365 | 231,357 |
| Total Oomras | 63 | 2,083,252 | 1,713,869 |
| Dholera | | 383,626 | 213,367 |
| N.-W. Provinces | | 64,903 | 59,158 |
| Rajputana | | 55,835 | 63,577 |
| Sindh-Punjab | | 137,285 | 118,553 |
| Broach | | 269,272 | 240,047 |
| Coompta & Dharwar | | 144,881 | 140,468 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 2 | 53,534 | 74,746 |
| Cocoanada | | 7 | 495 |
| Tinnevelly & Cambodia | 668 | 36,856 | 48,490 |
| Persian | | 5,766 | 5,855 |
| American | | 102,910 | 365,462 |
| Egyptian & African | | 79,183 | 88,682 |
| Comilla, Burma & other sorts | | 275 | 846 |
| Total | 783 | 3,417,595 | 3,133,215 |

**EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.**

1st Sept. to 16th Aug.

| In full-pressed Bales. | Yesterday. This year | Last year |
|---|---|---|
| Europe | 1,756 789,178 | 398,789 |
| Japan & China | 11,000 1,349,784 | 1,525,224 |
| Coast Ports | 27,729 | 55,549 |
| Up-country by Rail | 113,842 | 167,562 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe. | | |
| China and Japan | 19,039 | 1,187 |
| Total | 12,756 2,296,572 | 2,118,611 |

**LONDON METALS.**

London, Aug. 21.

Copper, English Best Selected £65-5/8.
Copper, Braziers, £76-1/4.
Yellow Metal, £65.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £21-1/2.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £13-3/8.
Tin, English Ingots £210.

**LONDON RUBBER**

London, Aug. 21.

Smoked, Sheet, Standard Ribbed, lb. spot 0/9-3/8 sellers.

**LONDON SILVER.**

London, Aug. 21.

Silver—Market quietly steady.
Spot 27-1/8
Forward ..... 27.1/4

**LONDON GOLD.**

London, Aug. 21.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-1/2

**LONDON EXCHANGES.**

London, Aug. 21.

T T Berlin on London 20.36-7/8.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.10-5/8.
T T Brussels on London 34.90.
T T Madrid on London closed.
T T Milan on London 92.78.
T T Madrid on London closed
T T Paris on London 124.17.
T T London on Prague 163.75.

**LONDON PRODUCE.**

London, Aug. 21.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
Aug/Sept shipment quoted £8-17-6.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Aug/Sept shipment sellers £17.7-6.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Aug/Sept shipment sellers £18-10.

**COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.**

New York, Aug. 21.

Coffee, Fair Rio No. 7, quality) Spot 17-3/8.

**WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.**

London, Aug. 21.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. cargoes.—
September shipment sellers 43/.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes.—
August shipment sellers 46/9.
Wheat, South Australian.—
Arrived at Hull paid 44/.
Wheat Choice White, Karachi.—

**LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.**

London, Aug. 21.

Chartered Bank of India A. and C. £22.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £137-1/2.
P. & O. Banking Corporation £9-1/2.
National Bank £55.
Eastern Bank £7-1/8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £89-5/8.
Conversion Loan £78-1/8.
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent £102.
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent £54-3/4.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £61-1/4.
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £71-3/8.
Consols £56.
War Loan 5 per cent £102.1/2.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £95-3/8.

# STOCKS AND SHARES.

## EXTENSIVE SELLING PRESSURE IN TATA STEEL SHARES

### NEW LOW LEVEL REACHED

Bombay, Aug. 22.

Cotton Mill shares opened quiet but steady at prices mostly unchanged. Unfavourable Jamshedpur strike news caused weakness in Tata Iron shares. There was extensive selling pressure mostly nervous long liquidation and professional short selling. A wave of covering by shorts hardened prices temporarily as it met renewed selling pressure. Tata Iron and Steel shares evidenced new low level and there is less disposition to buy at this level. This rapid decline had adverse effect on other scrips and prices have declined. It is understood that further selling pressure is likely to come resulting fresh decline. To-day's fluctuations were as under:

B. Dyeing 317/8, 818/12, 811/4, 815, 813/12, 816/4, 812/8.
Bazar 785, 786/4, 780, 783/12, 778/12
Pearl 493/12, 495, 490, 495, 491/4
Century 365, 368/12, 365, 368/12, 365/10
Tata I. Defd. 206/4, 213/12, 202/8, 208/12, 206/4, 211/4, 202/8, 200/, 201/4
Tata I. Ord. 63, 63/12, 61/4, 62 8, 60/4
Indian Cement 342/8, 338/12, 343/12, 335, 337/8, 335/
Tata Hydros 1045, 1050, 1047/8, 1046/4
Burma 768/12, 770, 763/12, 765
Alcock 328/12, 325, 327/8
Indian Bleaching 230, 227/8
Swadesh Mill 460/, 461/4
Simplex 113/12, 112/8
New Great 243/12, 242/8
B. B. Petrol 4/14, 4/12/6
Tata I. Second Pref. 90, 89
Oriental Life 2445/, 2450/
Punjab Cement 15/10, 15/8
Bombay Tram Pref. 68/12

### COTTON.

COTTON MILLS.

| Paid up. | | Bombay, Aug. 22. Closing Rates. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Ahmed. Advance | 380 0 0 |
| 50 | Apollo | 6 0 0 |
| 500 | Bombay Cotton | 241 4 0 |
| 200 | Bombay Dying | 812 8 0 |
| 200 | Fadulbhoy xd | 778 12 0 |
| 250 | Century | 365 10 0 |
| 100 | Colaba Land | 131 4 0 |
| 500 | Central India Pref. | 483 1 0 |
| 100 | Colra | 160 0 0 |
| 100 | Crescent | 141 4 0 |
| 250 | Currim. | 180 0 0 |
| 500 | David | 240 0 0 |
| 250 | Dawn | 565 0 0 |
| 200 | Edyard Sassoon | 96 4 0 |
| 10 | E. D. Sassoon | 0 11 3 |
| 100 | Elphinstone | 13 0 0 |
| 50 | Finlay | 120 4 0 |
| 500 | F. Petit | 335 0 0 |
| 100 | Globe | 19 0 0 |
| 100 | Gokak | 121 4 0 |
| 100 | Indian Bleaching | 227 8 0 |
| 25 | Central India | 491 4 0 |
| 100 | Indore Malwa xd. | 362 8 0 |
| 250 | Jamshed Mfg. | 37 8 0 |
| 50 | Kasturchand | 19 0 0 |
| 100 | Khatau | 90 0 0 |
| 100 | Kohinaar | 210 4 0 |
| 100 | Laxmi Cotton | 1702 8 0 |
| 100 | Madhavrai Sed. | 8 0 0 |
| 100 | Mndhowjee | 68 12 0 |
| 100 | Morarji | 1640 0 0 |
| 100 | Manekji Petit | 1500 0 0 |
| 100 | Meyer Sassoon | 75 0 0 |
| 200 | New Great | 242 8 0 |
| 100 | New City | 111 4 0 |
| 200 | Pearls | 491 4 0 |
| 250 | Simplex | 112 8 0 |
| 100 | Sholapur | 6708 0 0 |
| 50 | Sawan | 123 12 0 |
| 250 | Swadeshi | 458 12 0 |
| 500 | Tata Mill | 52 8 0 |
| 500 | Vishnu Cotton | 2650 0 0 |

**BANKS.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 500 | Imperial X.D. | 145 12 0 |
| 50 | India X.D. | 90 4 0 |
| 125 | Eastern | 91 8 0 |
| £12-1/2 | National Bank | £52-1/2 |

**RAILWAYS.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 500 | Ah. Prantej | 927 8 0 |
| 100 | Amritsar Patti | 138 0 0 |
| 100 | Cen. Prov. Rly. xd | 102 0 0 |
| 100 | Dhond Baramati | 101 0 0 |
| 100 | Guzerat Rly. | 91 0 0 |
| 100 | Hoshiarpur | 97 8 0 |
| 100 | Khulna Bagirhaut Rly. | 95 0 0 |
| 90 | Mandhra Bhon | 77 0 0 |
| 100 | Sara Sirajgunj | 97 0 0 |
| 100 | Sialwote | 102 0 0 |
| 100 | Sindh Lt. Rly. | 140 0 0 |
| 100 | Upper Sindh | 88 8 0 |
| 500 | Tapti Valley | 715 0 0 |

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Ahmedabad Electric | 143 0 0 |
| 100 | Andhra Valley | 752 8 0 |
| 100 | Alcock | 327 8 0 |
| 125 | B. Burma x.d. | 765 0 0 |
| 125 | B. Burma No. 1 xd. | 280 0 0 |
| 10 | Br. India Insurance | 7 4 0 |
| 250 | Tramway Pref. | 70 0 0 |
| 250 | Bombay Steam | 268 12 0 |
| 50 | Bombay Telephane xd. | 51 12 0 |
| 100 | Bundi Cement | 28 8 0 |
| 100 | Indian Cement | 335 0 0 |
| 100 | United Cement | 100 0 0 |
| 10 | Central India Mining | 14 0 0 |
| £. | Eastern Chemical Ord. | 4 8 0 |
| sh. 2 | do. do. Defd. | 1 4 0 |
| 100 | Katni Ordinary xd. | 246 4 0 |
| 100 | Katni Deferred xd | 900 0 0 |
| 25 | New India Insur. | 19 10 0 |
| 10 | Punjab P. Cement Ord. | 15 8 0 |
| 10 | Punjab P. Cement Pref. | 13 8 0 |
| 50 | Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mills | 83 0 0 |
| 10 | Shivrajpur | 31 4 0 |
| 15 | Scindia Steam | 13 12 0 |
| 75 | Tata Iron Deferred | 201 4 0 |
| 999 | Tata Iron Deferred | 201 4 0 |
| 90 | Tata Iron 1st Pref. | 139 0 0 |
| 100 | Tata Iron 2nd Pref. | 89 0 0 |
| 100 | Tata Hydro | 1047 8 0 |
| 100 | Tata Oil | 32 0 0 |
| Tata | Power Ord. | 510 0 0 |
| 1000 | Tata Power Pref. | 917 8 0 |
| Tata | Iron Ordy. | 60 4 0 |
| Tram | Ord. | 147 8 0 |

### LINSEED OIL.

London, Aug. 21.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—
Sept/Dec delivery paid and sellers 27/9
Linseed Oil naked, London cwt.—
Jan/Apl delivery sellers 28/1-1/2.

### SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 23

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper 73/11
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-38 Rs. 93/6.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93-4.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 85/7.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 P. 100/4
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102/.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106/1
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/3
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/2
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 110/8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 84
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 83/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 83/8
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/12.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101
Forward Rates:—3rd Sept. sett.
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73-10-6
1945/55 Rs. 106/1/0
4 1/2 per cent 1934 Bonds Rs. 97/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan Rs. 94
Tone of Market.—Quiet but Steady.

### LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 22.

3 Months discounts 4-9/32 per cent.
6 Months discounts 4-9/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 3 per cent.
One Month 2-1/2 per cent.
Three Months 3 per cent.
Six Months 3-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent

### PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 22.

| | cwts. |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 1,339 |
| Linseed | 2,692 |
| Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds | 210 |
| Gingellyseeds | 374 |
| Groundnuts | 3,496 |
| Castorseed | 4,144 |
| Rice | 23,237 |
| Myrabollams | 222 |
| Cottonseed | 1,010 |
| Mowrasseed | 240 |
| Gram | 683 |
| Joowar | 1,327 |
| Bajree | 2,100 |
| Coal | 785 tons. |

### READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Aug. 22.

1000 Japan T & Co. Khandesh 260/275
300 Do. Jalna 275
200 Do. Muglai 282/283
200 Do. Nimarkheri 283
100 H. Rambhagat Shegaon 280
100 Volkart Bros. Shegaon 280
100 Swadesh mill Nanded 295
100 Toyomankwa Khamgaon 287
100 Bombay Co. Palej 354
100 G. Madhavjee Sailu 245
100 Japan T & Co. Amraoti 307
100 Currimbhai & Co. Ujjain 300
100 Toyomankwa Shahapura 328

### PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.).

Muktsar, Aug. 20.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat Ready | 4/10 5/ |
| Wheat Assui | 4/12/3 |
| Wheat Maghar | 4/15 |
| Wheat Magh | 5/1/6 |
| Gram Ready | 4/3 4/6 |
| Gram Assuj | 4/5 |
| Barley Ready | 3/5 |
| Barley Assuj | 3/6 |
| Cottonseeds Maghar | 3/3/6 |
| Cottonseeds Poh | 3/3/6 |
| Gwara Poh | 3/3/3 |

### LINSEED.

London, Aug. 21.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Aug/Sept shipment sellers £17-10.
Linseed. Calcutta, ton.—
Sept/Oct shipment sellers £17-10.
Linseed. La Plata, c.i.f. ton.—
Aug/Sept. shipment. Hull. sellers £15-2-6
Linseed. Bombay, ton.—
Aug/Sept shipment sellers £17-17-6

## WEATHER IN INDIA

### MONSOON GENERALLY ACTIVE

### EXTENDS IN SUJAT, PUNJAB AND THE FRONTIER

The monsoon has again been generally active over the country. It has strengthened on west coast and has extended in Gujrat, Rajputana the Punjab and along the Frontier.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal Orissa United Provinces East, Central India West, Rajputana East, Konkan, Mysore and Malbar and local in Upper Burma, Bihar, United Provinces West, Central India East, Central Provinces East, the Punjab East and North, Rajputana West, Gujrat, Bombay Deccan, Hydrabad North, Madras Deccan and Madras Coast North.

A few falls have occured in Assam, Central Provinces West, North West Frontier Province, Baluchistan and Madras Southeast.

Chief amounts are.—Mergui two inches, Rangoon and Mandalay one and a half, Yamethin one, Calcutta two, Chittagong, and Sangor Island one Neemuch three, Dehra Dun and Mussoorie one. Benares, and Jhansi three quarters, Sutna, and Pendra a half, Hissar four, Sialkot and Ahmedabad two; Dera Ismail Khan and Mount Abu one and a half, Lahore, Dalhousie and Deesa one, Udaipur three quarters: Bikaner and. Ajmer a half: Marmagao and Karwar two, Bijapur one and a half; Bangalore, Mercara, and Mangalore one, Nizamabad, and Vizagapatam three quarters; and Madras a quarter.

### EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

Earthquake Report.—Earthqquake shock slight intensity at its origin about one thousand and five hundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at zero hour thirtyseven minutes to-day.—A. P

### BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay, Aug. 22.

General remarks.—The monsoon has strengthened in Malabar and the Konkan and has extended in northwest India. Rainfall has been nearly general in the United Provinces East, Central India West, Rajputana East, the Konkan, Mysore and Malabar, and local in the United Provinces West, the Central Provinces East, the Punjab East and North, Rajputana West, Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad North, the Madras Deccan and the Madras Coast North, while a few falls have occurred in the Central Provinces West, Baluchistan and Madras Southeast. Skies are clear or lightly clouded in Baluchistan and the Punjab, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in Rajputana and most of the Punjab and Gujarat. Temperatures were below normal in south Madras and also in the east and north Punjab and parts of Rajputana, west Central India and Gujarat. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 102 deg. at Multan.

Forecast.—An extension in the Deccan.

Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.

| Station | Rainfall past 24 hours. |
|---|---|
| Allahabad | 0.22" |
| Cawnpore | 0.22" |
| Jhansi | 0.85" |
| Agra | 0.05" |
| Mainpuri | 0.22" |
| Hissar | 3.96" |
| Ambala | 0.15" |
| Lahore | 1.00" |
| Rawalpindi | 0.12" |
| Bikaner | 0.41" |
| Jodhpur | 0.08" |
| Jaipur | 0.09" |
| Ajmer | 0.46" |
| Kotah | 0.15" |
| Mount Abu | 1.37" |
| Deesa | 0.88" |
| Bhuj | 0.08" |
| Dwarka | 0.17" |
| Rajkot | 0.25" |
| Veraval | 0.06" |
| Bhavnagar | 5.20" |
| Ahmedabad | 2.22" |
| Neemuch | 2.85" |
| Indore | 0.25" |
| Khandwa | 0.08" |
| Hoshangabad | 0.06" |
| Jubbulpore | 0.34" |
| Raipur | 0.16" |
| Ratnagiri | 0.99" |
| Marmugao | 1.79" |
| Karwar | 2.16" |
| Bijapur | 1.45" |
| Belgaum | 0.33" |
| Aurangabad | 0.08" |
| Nizamabad | 0.80" |
| Bangalore | 0.90" |
| Mangalore | 1.16" |
| Calicut | 0.32" |
| Cochin | 0.11" |
| Trivandrum | 0.17" |
| Negapatam | 0.03" |
| Madras | 0.32" |
| Cuddapah | 0.26" |
| Cocanada | 0.13" |
| Colombo | 0.04" |

Bombay.—Local Rainfall recorded at 2 hrs.—

| | |
|---|---|
| Colaba Observatory | 0.25" |

Colaba Observatory total from 1st June to date 62.05" (9.17" above normal.)

| | |
|---|---|
| St. George's Hospital | 0.20" |
| J. J. Hospital | 0.50" |

Maximum temperature 87 deg. 3 deg. above normal.)

Minimum temperature 76 deg (normal.)

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1,500 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 0 hr. 37 mins this morning (I.S.T.)

### BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m of date 22-8-28, Colaba Point, 0.25, Fort, 0.20, J. J. Hospital, 0.50.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 62.05, Fort, 78.53, J. J. Hospital, 61.20.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927, Colaba Point, 54.19 Fort. J. J. Hospital, 53.49.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926, Colaba Point, 55.80, Fort, 81.06, J. J. Hospital, 65.34.

### COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meterological Observations, during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 22nd Aug. 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.829 inches (.069 above normal.)

Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.737 inches (.044 below normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. +.044.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.2.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours. 87.5 degrees (2.5 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours. 76.0 degrees (.0.3 above normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 87 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 68 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.S.W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 18 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 252 miles.

Velocity of maxium gust of wind during 24 hours 32 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy 10. 9.

### LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 21.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-5/8 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1/2 per cent.

Banw Bills, 3 months 4-9/32 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 4-9/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1/4 per cent.

### JAVA SUGAR--LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 21.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. and F. Calcutta.—
25 C. and F. Calcutta.—
Oct/Dec per cwt. 12/10-1/2.
Jan Mar per rwt. 12/10-1/2.
C. and F. Bombay.—
Oct/Dec per cwt. 12/11.
C. and F. Karachi.—
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 12/11-3/4

### AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(Compiled in 1000's).

Week ending 18th August 1928.

| | This wee | This season | Last season |
|---|---|---|---|
| Broukht into sight | 54 | 111 | 387 |
| Receipts at U. S. Ports | 26 | 67. | 227 |
| Exports from America. | | | |
| To Great Britain | 5 | 22 | 23 |
| To Continent | 47 | 102 | 108 |
| To Japan, Canada, etc | 18 | 25 | 48 |
| | 70 | 149 | 179 |
| World's spinners takings of American cotton | 177 | 472* | 743 |
| Deliveries to spinners. | | — | |
| Great Britain (All kinds) | 46 | 137 | 174 |
| Visible supply. | | | |
| Stocks at American ports | | 459 | 948 |
| Stocks at American interior towns | | 266 | 350 |
| Stocks in Great Britain and Continent | | 1,200 | 1,821 |
| | | 1,934 | 3,119 |
| Last week | | 2,062 | 3,186 |
| Difference on week | | —128 | —67 |
| Stock of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds) | | 731 | 1,242 |
| U. S. A. Consumption for the month of July | | 439 | 569 |
| U. S. A. Consumption for the season 1927-28 | | 6,899 | 7,907 |
| U. S. A. Mill Stocks | | 1,097 | 1,404 |

## PERSIA AWAKE, INDIA ASLEEP

### NEW POSTAL REGULATIONS IN PERSIA

"G. K. N. writes:—

While the Indian Postal Administration is singularly dumb on the Air Mail service between India and Persia, I have been favoured by the British Residency and Consulate General at Bushire with the following necessary information:—

"Postage of air Mail (internal Rates)

"The Additional postal charges of letters which are despatched by air mail in Persia for 1000 Kilometer or less than that distance will be as follows":—

"Covers weighing one miskal or less than one Miskal four Shahis. The minimum rates of cover is 8 Shahis.

Post card 4 Shahis each.

"Book Posts & printed matters 4 Shahis per 10 miskals.

"Business papers 4 Shahis per 10 miskals. The minimum rates is 10 Shahis.

"Newspapers 2 Shahis per 10 miskals.

"Parcels 1 Kran per 100 miskals for every 100 Kilometer.

"In case the distance exceeds 1000 Kilometer double the rates mentioned above will be charged.

"International Service (International rates)

"1. The additional charges for all sort of covers viz letters book posts, business papers and newspapers weighing 20 grammes or less than 20 gramms which are destined to Russia and also for each post card will be Krs. 1/50 as follows:—"

The additional air postal charges in Persia according to International Tariff is 15 Shahis. Additional air charges for taking mails to Russia is 15 Shahis.

2. The Additional charges for covers destined to other countries of Europe will be fixed after the establishment of Bake-Moscow air Mail service and notified in the public so that they may send their leters to Europe by this section direct.

"Useful ingormation:" 1. The additional air mail charges are certain charges which are to be paid in addition to the inland overland or international charges

2. Ordinary stamps equivalent to the usual or international rates should be affixed on the covers and special air mail service stamps should be affixed for the additional charges.

3. The senders of letters by air mail should write clearly on the top of left side "Air Mail" or affix a blue paper on which the same subject has been written at the same place. Such papers are avajlable in all post offices and will be given gratis.

4. Air mail cover which has not got complete additional air mail charges will not be despatched by aeroplane and will be sent by the first overland mail.

5. Ordinary stamps in place of air mail stamps or on the contrary will not be accepted.

## ADVANCE SWADESHI

### GLASS AND BANGLES MERCHANTS FORM ASSOCIATION

(From Our Correspondent.)

Firozabad is the central of glass and the glass bangle industry in India. Hitherto the glass bangles were imported chiefly from Czechoslovak and Japan, but the people of this town, on account of their inherent leaning towards the said industry, have given to fresh impetus to it, and bangles worth more than Rs. 10,000/- per day, are manufactured here, competing mostly with foreign countries.

This glass bangle industry attracted visits of the Governors of this Province in the previous year. Recently Hon. Sir B. N. Sharma also paid a flying visit to this glass-manufacturing town of India. For making the industry very successful, enabling it to compete with foreign markekts, as well as for meeting the long-felt want, an Association under the name of "the Glass and Bangles Industrial Association" has been formed. There was great enthusiasm among those concerned who gathered in the Municipal Hall on 19th inst. to form the said Association.

## "PREMATURE BY 30 TO 40 YEARS"!

### MUSLIM JOHUKMI'S EFFUSIONS

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 22.

Mr. Zahur Ahmad, M.L.C. Secretary of the Committee which drafted the U. P. Muslim's memorandum to the Simon Commission, in a statement to the press says that in the Nehru Committee's report, more pains have been taken for selecting the phraseology and tone than in facing the realities of the situation and the recommendations and suggestions made are premature by at least thirty or forty years. Muslims in India represent a distinct interest and they must have adequate safeguards without which any constitution proposed will not secure their approval.—A. P.

## STATE-AID TO INDUSTRIES

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Only a few days back I read in the papers that the Bengal Government have introduced a State Aid to Industries Bill after the ones already in force in Madras and Behar. I read in to-day's papers that a similar bill has been committed to the Select Committee by the C. P. Council. Will it not be in the fitness of things if a similar effort is made by the Government of Bombay? Let the new Director of Industries Mr. Advani and Rao Bahadur Harilal Desai, the Minister in charge bend their energies to this task and see their way to help the struggling cottage industries of this presidency. I hear that the Deccan Merchants' Association have drawn the attention of the Industries Director to consider the advisability of taking necessary steps. The hands of the said association must be strengthened by similar public bodies.—Yours etc.

V. R. BHOOSRATH.

5th Kamathi Pura,
Bombay No. 8.

## RANCHI'S ADDRESS TO VITHALBHAI

RANCHI, Aug. 21.

Replying to an address of welcome presented by the citizens of Ranchi, the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel expressed satisfaction that India as a whole had greatly advanced politically. He asked them to be Indians first and to use their own country-made cloth.

The President of the Behar Council was "At Home" to Mr. Patel at the Secretariat Grounds this evening. The gathering included Executive Councillors and Ministers, and the Leader of the Swaraj Party.—A. P.


THE RAJVAID HAIR-DYE.

The shining and lastingly deep-black "Hair-Dye". Price per phial Re. 1-2. Small phial As. 10. Postage from 1 to 3 phials As. 6. On a remittance of As. 4, a sample phial is sent free of postage,

WHITE LEPROSY.

The best application for "White Leprosy" It turns the "White Leprosy" into natural colour. Price per small phial Rs. 2 & per big phial Rs. 3. Postage from 1 to 3 phials As. 5. Leprosy patients are also cured by correspondence.

Rajvaid Sri Ramanandji Kaviraj,
152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
Telegrams:—"RAJVAID" Calcutta.

THE
Bombay Life
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(Established in India 1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agents

For particulars please write to—
S. B. CARDMASTER,
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73-76, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA Ltd.
Established 1911.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | Rs. 3,36,00,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | Rs. 1,68,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | Rs. 1,00,00,000 |

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
LOCAL BRANCHES:—
Mandvi, Zaveri Bazar, Share Bazar and Abdul Rehman Street.
BRANCHES:—
Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Jharia, Lyallpur, Kasur, Madras, Rangoon, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Asansol Hyderabad (Dn.) Secunderabad, Chandausi, Hapur, Ahmedabad and Jamnagar.
London Agents:—
MIDLAND BANK, LIMITED.
Agents in America:—
THE GUARANTY TRUST CO. of New York,
Agents in Germany:—
THE DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
R. P. MASANI,
Manager.

THE CAPITOL

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE CAPITOL THEATRE HAVING BEEN BOOKED BY H. H. THE MAHARAJAH SAHEB OF DHARAMPUR FOR FRIDAY, THE 24TH AUGUST FROM 9 P. M. FOR THE STATE FILMS PERFORMANCE FOR HIS FRIENDS AND WELL-WISHERS, OUR PATRONS WILL PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE WILL BE NO CINEMA SHOW FOR THE PUBLIC AT 10 P.M.

THE USUAL EVENING SHOW ON THE SAME DAY WILL TAKE PLACE AT 6-30 P.M. FOR THE PUBLIC WHEN "THE CHESS PLAYER" WILL BE SHOWN FOR THE LAST TIME.

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
TO-MORROW at 6-30 P.M. ONLY
A MONUMENTAL SUPER PRODUCTION.

THE CHESS PLAYER

A Gigantic Historical Romance with an All Star Cast.
From the Novel of the famous French Novelist.

HENRY DUPUY MAZUEL

A Superb Story of Exciting Adventure, Intrigue and Romance, Pictorially Interpreted in a Stupendous Manner by a Cast of Wonderful Artistes.

Elaborate settings, intriguing Court Scenes and a fascinating automatic Chess Player.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## ENGAGEMENTS

**TO-DAY.**

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

**FRIDAY, Aug. 24.**

Public meeting in which Indian leaders who have returned home from Europe will speak on prospects of Responsible Government in India, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m., Dr. Sir C. Setalvad presiding.

The s.s. "Mantua" with the English mails of August 9 due at 10 a.m.

**SATURDAY, Aug. 25.**

The s.s. "Malwa" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

**MONDAY, Aug. 27.**

Imperial Bank of India, Local Genl. Meeting, Apollo Street, 4 p.m.

## *DOMESTIC OCCURANCE.*

DEATH.

JAHINA (KAPADIA).—Bai Toonabai Jivanji Jahina or Kapadia, wife of Jivanji Sorabji Kapadia, and mother of Sorab Nariman, Burjor and Bai Heera bai, and sister-in-law of Ruttonji Jivanji Patel of Mora, died at 1 p.m. on Wednesday.

Funeral Ceremony to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.). Place of Residence 64, Ghoga Street, Fort.

### BOMBAY PROVINCIAL C. C.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

### LOCAL SELF-GOVT. INSTITUTE.

A meeting of the members of the Local Self-Government Institute, Bombay Suburban District Branch will be held at Guzder Hall in the office of the Notified Area Committee of Ardheri at 8-30 a.m. on Sunday (the 26th inst.).

### TENDERS FOR STERLING.

All tenders for sterling received on Wednesday the 22nd August 1928 have been rejected. £500,000 will be offered for tenders on Thursday the 30th August 1928 on the same conditions as previously announced.

### ABHINAVA BHARAT MELA.

The opening ceremony of the above Mela will be held to-day (Thursday) at 8 p.m. (S. T.) in Draupadi Building at Badam Wadi, at the hands of Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar.

### PASSENGERS & TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Passengers & Traffic Relief Association will be held to-day (Thursday) at the Municipal Corporation Hall, Bombay, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.)

### CHARITY PERFORMANCE.

The Shri Krishna Sangit Natak Mandali will give a benefit performance in aid of Mutual Helping Society on Saturday (the 25th inst.) at 9 p.m. in the "Bombay Theatre", Grant Road, the play to be staged being "Sanshay-Kallol".

### ELOCUTION COMPETITION.

The above competition will be held on Sunday (the 26th instant) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) in N. D. Prabhu Seminary Hall, Bhai Jiwanji Lane, when Mr. Ramrao Mothabhai Mankar will preside and Messrs K. M. Dhurandhar, A. N. Kothare and L. S. Bhandare will act as judges.

### SHRI GANESHOTSAV.

Under the auspices of the Brahimin Sabha, Mr. M. R. Jayakar will deliver a lecture on "the place of women under Hindu Law" to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. at Hari Keshav Gokhale Hall, Shanker Wadi, Girgaum. Mr. P. V. Kane will preside.

### MOTHER OF 87 CHILDREN.

A Special cable to the "Evening News" from Budapest says':—

"Of 10,000 women, who are mothers of at least seven to ten children, who attended the Hungarian Hero Mothers' Festival, 100 were mothers of over 20 children. One hundred and twenty medals were distributed, the recipients including Archduchess Isabella with a family of nine, and Fran Vass, mother of the Minister of Public Welfare, with a family of ten. The Grand Prix was won by the wife of a disabled ex-serviceman with 27 children."

### POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane Mozambique, Beira, and L. Marquis per S. S. "Karapara" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 noon on Wednesday the 29th instant.

2. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S. S. "Pilsna" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Wednesday the 29th Inst.

### CINEMA PERFORMANCE AT "CAPITOL."

Maharana Shri Vijayevji Rana Raja Sahib of Dharampur has invited a number of friends and guests at a Cinema performance to be given at the Capitol Theatre (opposite Victoria Terminus Station) at 9-30 p.m. tomorrow (Friday), when a gala preformance of (1) The installation ceremony of the Maharaja Saheb (2) Dussera festivals in Dharampur, (3 Marriage ceremony of the eldest Kunvari Ba Saheb of the Maharana Saheb, (4) Visit of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to Dharampur State and (5) marriage ceremony of the heir oppatent will be presented.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Morea" with the mails from London of the 16th instant arrived at Port Said at 3 p.m. on the 22nd instant and left there at 10 p.m. the same day.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Honolul Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 20th August and is due to arrive here on the 24th August at noon.

The Clan Line Steamer "Ranald" arrived in London in the afternoon of 20th instant.

The Clan Line Steamer "Maraulay" left Liverpool on the morning of 21 instant.

Clan Line Steamer "Menaughton" left Liverpool in the morning of 21 instant.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Borneo Maru" left Karachi for Bombay on the 20th August and is due to arrived here on the 23rd August in the morning.

### PRESS WORKERS' UNION.

A meeting of the Bombay Press Workers was held in the Elphinstone Circle Gardens opposite Town Hall on Saturday morning under the Presidency of Mr. Jhabvala. The following resolutions were passed after some discussion:—

This meeting of the Press workers of Bombay supports the aims and objects of the Press Workers' Union, Bombay and the Workmen assembled hereby agree to become the members of the aforesaid Union. This meeting demands the following of all the Press Owners of Bombay:—1. Minimum living wage. 2. Privilege leave, 3. Time scale promotion, 4. Fixed hours of duty, 5. Necessary public holidays with full pay.

### UNIVERSAL FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO, LTD.

The Eighth ordinary general meeting of the Universal Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd., was held at its registered Office at 51 Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay on the 15th instant, when Mr. Lachmandas H. Daga was in the chair.

While moving the adoption of the Directors' Report and audited Statement of Accounts, the Chairman said, "Your Directors feel great satisfaction in the Report and Account now submitted to you which show a satisfactory development in our business. I will deal first with the Fire Account in which the net premium amounted to Rs. 3,86,551-9 as against Rs. 3,87,207-3-7 last year; claims paid and outstanding amounted to Rs. 1,67,050-7-5 giving a percentage of claim ratio of 43.21 per cent. which is not unsatisfactory. After providing for other expenses the Fire Fund has been increased to Rs. 1,54,620-10-0 being 40 per cent. of the Premium Income of the year. This account left a balance of Rs. 715-2-8 which has been carried to Profit and Loss Account.

Coming to the Profit and Loss Account, income from other sources amounted to Rs. 35,857-0-3 adding Rs. 11,572-0-1 carried forward from last year and the Surpluses amounting to Rs. 3,891-8-6 transferred from Fire and Accident Departments, the total Income of the year amounted to Rs. 51,320-8-10, after deducting General Expenses.

RS. 12,022-4-6 CARRIED FORWARD.

Reserving Rs. 3,734-11-3 for depreciation, Rs. 1,000 for Income-Tax and Rs. 5,000 for Bad and Doubtful Debts to which I am sure you will agree, we carry forward Rs. 12,022-4-6 to the Credit of Profit and Loss Account.

I have to express my thanks to the Managing Agents for giving up their Agency Commission amounting to Rs. 28,084-1-4 to stengthen the Company's Fire Fund Reserve to which I feel sure, you will agree. Investments in the Balance Sheet are shown at cost. On the whole, I feel sure that the progress of the Company is satisfactory in as much as the Company was able to maintain the same Premium Income inspite of a reduction of about 40 per cent. to 50 per cent. in Premium rates of the New Tariff.

I have much pleasure to inform you that the Delegation work of the Indian Insurance has been transferred to Indian Insurance Companies' Association. They have seen the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the Piece-goods Merchants' Association, the Marwadi Chamber, the East India Cotton Association, the Bombay Cotton Merchants and Muccadums' Association and the Bombay and Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Associations.

SUPPORT TO INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

All the above Associations have seen the Deputation and promised to support the Indian Insurance Companies. They have passed resolutions requesting their Members to place the business with Indian Insurance Companies.

Insurance, Banking and Shipping play the most important part in the growth of a Country's development

I request all our Shareholders and Mercantile Communities to patronise Indian Insurance Companies.

The Directors' Report, the Audited Accounts were approved, adopted and confirmed, and the retiring Directors Messrs. R. D. Birla and Motilal Kanji were re-elected. The appointment of the auditors was confirmed.

## INDIAN OLYMPIC HOCKEY TEAM.

### STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

Major Ian Burn-Murdock, President of the Indian Hockkey Federation has sent us the report and audited statement of accounts with regard to the Indian Olympic Hockey Team. A glimpse into the detailed statement of accounts shows that contributions to the extent of Rs. 45,065-11-2 were realised, while the actual expenses incurred in the tour of the team amount to Rs. 42,447-2-5, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,618-8-9. To this statement has been added a note which says "that an amount of Rs. 813-13-0 will also be recovered from the Tax Authorities on account of the Entertainment Tax paid in Bombay in respect of the Olympic Match played on 22nd June 1928." If this amount, as anticipated, is record the total balance left at the disposal of the Indian Hockey Federaion will be Rs. 3,432-5-9.

Writes Major Ian Burn Murdock in his report:—

"The original estimate for the expenses of the Tour was Rs. 40,000. The actual expenses have amounted to Rs. 42,447-2-5 being due largely to the expenses in connection with the Inter Provincial Matches at Calcutta which were not budgeted for. A final appeal for Rs. 45,000 was issued on the 27th May as it was realised that the original estimate would be exceeded and that the receipts from the gate proceeds in Europe would not come up to expectations. The total funds received amount to Rs. 45,065-11-2 and after meeting all expenses there is a surplus of Rs. 2,618-8-9 which it is proposed, should be reserved for future requirements, possibly in connection with the visit of a Foreign team to India. Detailed accounts will be found overleaf. I consider this result is very satisfactory.

The Indian Hockeky Federrtion wish to take this opportunity of expressing their grateful thanks to all donors who have contributed so generously.

In view of the success of the Tour and the fact that its object has been achieved in winning the Olympic Hockey Championship of the World, the Indian Hockey Federation feel that it is not out of place to claim that it has justified its financial appeal to the Public and its efforts to encourage the game of Hockey and establish India's position in the International Hockey world.

It only remains to offer our grateful thanks to all those who have worked so hard to make the Tour a success and in particular to those Bombay who arranged the two Matches and also the Public Reception to the team. Our thanks are also due to Messrs. Govan Bros., Ltd., for so kindly placing their Office at the disposal of the Indian Hockey Federation and for the valuable assistance rendered by members of their staff, and to Mr. C. E. M. Judge, O.B.E., of that firm for the untiring and efficient manner in which he performed the duties of Joint Hon. Secretary, (Olympic Team)."

## INDIAN LEADERS' IMPRESSION IN ENGLAND

### TOMORROW'S PUBLIC MEETING

A public meeting will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort tomorrow (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at which Dr. Annie Besant, Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayangar, M. L. A. and Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, will speak on their impressions in England about the prospects of responsible Government in India, when Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad will preside.

The first four rows will be reserved for ladies.

### ATTENDANCE AT JAMSHEDPUR WORKS

The Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, report that the total attendance at the Jamshedpur Workks on Tuesday the 21st August was 4,0994.

# HIGH COURT

## MINARA MOSQUE TRUST CASE

### COUNTER-SUIT AGAINST MANAGING TRUSTEE

After the suit filed against Mr. Chotani and four others for their removal from the trusteeship of the Minara mosque had finished hearing, Justice Sir Charles Fawcett at the High Court took up the counter-suit filed by Abdul Rehman Haji Mahomed Abba and Abdul Kadar Haji Ismail (defendants in the first suit) for the removal of Haji Ismail Haji Ahmed (plaintiff in the first suit.)

A scheme was framed by the High Court for the management of the mosque in 1879. The plaintiff stated that about 1923 the defendant was appointed managing trustee. The first plaintiff was the Hon. Secretary of the school attached to the mosque, and had to resign on account of the obstructive attitude of the defendant, and the school was mismanaged by the defendants as managing trustee.

On the 2nd September a meeting of the Board of Trustees was held, but the same was not proceeded with on account of the defendants' obstructive attitude. On 5th September, in spite of the Chairman's ruling to hand over the books of account and vouchers to him for inspection, the defendant deliantly left, insulting the Chairman and other trustees, and thereafter never attended any meeting. On 26th September, the first plaintiff was appointed managing trustee, but the defendant refused to hand over to him charge of the managing trusteeship as also books of account, thereby causing loss to the trust.

The plaintiff further alleged that since 12th October 1926 defendant had not called any meeting of the Board, though it was the invariable practice for the managing trustee to do so. He had negligently refused to carry out the terms of a resolution of the Board for building the Madressa premises. The defendant had also failed to satisfy the provisions of Clause 32 of the Scheme, and allowed the sum of Rs. 71,000 to remain uninvested in the current account in the Imperial Bank. This sum was meant to be used in building the Madressa premises. The defendant also allowed rents of the trust property to go into arrears to the extent of Rs. 8,000 and was showing partiality and favouritism to the members of his Jamat.

On these grounds the plaintiff alleged that the defendant was unfit to be a trustee and should be removed.

Mr. Mirza, instructed by Messrs. Mirza and Mirza, Solicitors, appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., represented the defendant.

The defendant contested the suit denying the allegations.

The case is proceeding.

## DEATH FROM OPIUM-POISONING

Mystery surrounds the death of an aged Jew named Solomon Sassoon which was the subject of enquiry by the Coroner on Wednesday. The deceased was admitted in the J. J. Hospital last month for treatment of piles and was to be discharged on the 5th instant when he was found dead in his bed. The death was ascertained to have been due to opium poisoning. On the matter being enquired into, Sahebshah, a patient next to the deceased, stated that the deceased's wife had given to him opium the day before, telling him to take it in lump. The police made enquiries and found that the wife of the deceased was at Basra. Sahebshah then stated that the opium was given by Joseph, a companion of the deceased. The police, however, found that Sahebshah himself was an opium eater and had concealed a big lump of opium under his bed.

The jury returned a verdict of death by opium poisoning apparently administered by Sahebshah.

## YOUNG WOMAN FATALLY BURNT

How a young Hindu woman met with a tragic death, was narrated at the Coroner's Court on Wednesday. It appeared from evidence that Lalitabai Chhotubhai (20) residing with her husband at Tardeo, went to the latrine at 9 p.m. with a a lantern which got upset setting her *sari* on fire. Her cries for help were of no avail as the latrine was closed from inside and by the time the door was broken open, she sustained extensive burns.

She was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, where she succumbed to her injuries shortly after admission. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

# Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1928.

Nath Kunzru in a recent address on problems of Indian defence.

It is not seriously contended that more than enough Indians cannot be forthcoming or that a European force is maintained on considerations relative to the defence of India.

In fact it is precisely because "more than enough Indians can be forthcoming for the ordinary defensive needs of the country" that a European force has got to be maintained.

If you require some lessons in emphasis I advise you to sit at the feet of the Hon. Mr. Sefton of Behar where—provided of course that he does not emphatically spurn your request—you will also learn some political wisdom incidentally.

He "powerfully" moved a resolution in the Behar Council for co-operation with the Simon Commission and said "He would emphasise most strongly one point. The one matter most important to the Province was their grievance against the Meston Award."

So you know now. What a pity—what an emphatic pity—that we were all labouring under the misunderstanding that the Simon Commission was appointed to enable Europeans and Indians to ventilate from their respective stand-points, their grievances against the Montagu award

I was rather concerned about the fate of administrative and political principles in the Transferred Half of the C. P. Government. But the resignation of Mr. Rao relieved my doubts.

And to-day as a result of the publication of both the ex-Ministers' statements, I am glad to inform you that I have completely recovered my faith.

From the statements you will gather that when in office they pursued joint responsibility to the logical conclusion of the one wanting to do the other's job.

In the process, there arose mutual hostility to keep company with joint responsibility. They admirably stuck to both and rather than surrender either they have surrendered office.

Sir John Simon delivered a long lecture in Hawarden Park to explain what Liberalism offered. He ought to have done it in two phrases (1) wide opportunities to secede from Liberalism and (2) Chairmanships of Royal Commissions both in England and abroad.

Modeste (ingratiatingly to husband of client who is busy choosing a new hat)—"And which model do you think suits Madame best?"

Fed-up Husband:—"Her old one."

## HAUL OF RS. 10,000 OPIUM

### SAILORS OF ITALIAN STEAMER ARRESTED

The Bombay Excise Police made a scoop on Tuesday evening when they raided s. s. "Usha", the Italian steamer, and recovered a large quantity of illicit cocaine worth over Rs. 10,000 and arrested two Italian sailors of the ship. It appears the officers of the Department had been kept informed of a systematic campaign of cocaine smuggling carried on by certain members of the crew of the "Pilsna" and their plan to trap the culprits only succeeded on Tuesday. The arrested persons are Marselli, an Italian steward, and Haiser, a friend of Marselli.

It appears that Mr. Udwadia of the Excise Department on receipt of certain information interviewed Marselli in June last on board the s. s. "Pilsna" and represented to him that he would be willing to buy cocaine. Marselli informed him that he was too late and the 'stuff' had already been sold. However, a large quantity of cocaine was promised him at the next voyage of the vessel.

The trap having been laid Mr. Udwadia went on board the steamer on Monday last and saw Marselli and another friend of his, Haizer Mtro, and when questioned about the 'stuff' showed great reluctance and denied having brought it at all. Mr. Udwadia held on and pretended he had the money ready with him and if they had no stuff he was going to approach some other members of the crew. Thereupon the Italians were alleged to have gathered courage and promised to give delivery of the 'stuff' the next evening.

The next day Mr. Udwadia in the role of the bogus customer along with Mr. Khan, Excise Sub-Inspector, as his servant, went on board the ship with about £400 in sterling notes, while a 'posse' of Excise police and officers waited on the docks. The scene of the arrest was the store-room. Haizer, it is alleged, disappeared for a while and returned with a tin-box and 25 packets of cocaine. One of the packets being opened and tested the transaction was entered into and at the crucial moment, the ship was raided and both the accused arrested. A through search of the ship revealed that there were 87 1/2 ounces of cocaine on board the steamer worth Rs. 10,500, which was seized.

The accused will be charged before a Magistrate shortly.

## RELIEF TO STRIKERS

The Joint Mill Strike Committee, Bombay has received the following amounts in aid of the Textile workers on strike.

Amount already acknowledged Rs. 75,758-5-7; Mulchand Valjee, Rs. 10-0-0; Mazgaon Dock Workers, Rs. 72-5-0; Building Workers from Century Mills, Rs. 58-4-0; Bombay Textile Labour Union (second instalment) Rs. 1,000-0-0; Bombay Labour Organisation Fund Rs. 2,000-0; International Textile Workers sent by the Rt. Hon'ble T. Shaw through Mr. N. M. Joshi, Rs. 1,000-0-0; One Parsi Sympathiser Rs. 5-0-0. Total Rs. 79,903-14-7.

## LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 379 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

**JANUARY. NEW YORK.**

| | Aug. 22. |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 18.71 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 18.51 |
| Difference | +.33 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 18.72 |
| Difference | +.1 |

**LIVERPOOL**

| | Aug. 22 |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 9.72 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 9.77 |
| Difference | +.05 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 9.80 |
| Difference | +.08 |
| Broach Expectation | 355 0 0 |

## LONDON SILVER MARKET

### CLOSING QUOTATIONS

(FROM OUR REPRESENTATIVE)

| | London, Aug. 22. |
|---|---|
| Silver Ready | 27 3 0 |
| Higher | 0 1 0 |
| Silver Forward | 27 5 0 |
| Higher | 0 1 0 |

Tone of Market:—Steady.

**BOMBAY PRICES:**

| | Bombay Aug. 22. |
|---|---|
| 1st Settlement | 61 12 0 |
| 2nd Settlement | 61 12 0 |

Vaidyaraj : Jiwaram : Kalidas Shastri

Proprietor

Gondal Rasashala Aushadhashram :

Arrived at Bombay on 17th Aug., and will stay here upto 31st August.

Those intending to visit him or consult him for their diseases should address him

Gondal Rasashala Aushadhashram :

Bombay Branch I, POHUMAL BROTHERS BUILDING, 1st FLOOR. Masjid Bunder Road, Jackeria Masjid, :: :: BOMBAY 3.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS
6, Shukhadwalla Building,
REVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22,560.

Awarded
Gold Medals
in 1912.
Mohanlal & Co.
JEWELLERS.
Telephone No. 21795,
Ghia Mansion,
Shaik Memon St., BOMBAY

The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1928.

# THE BARDOLI STRUGGLE

The series of articles by the "Artiste" and others in the form of special signed contributions and interviews by some of those who fancied themselves to have played a leading role in bringing about the final settlement, will suffice to tell the reader that the net outcome of the Bardoli agitation is the knowledge of the possibility of the people's strength, if only they are properly trained and efficiently led. That the peasants of Bardoli had an excellent leader: that their organisation was perfect as any organisation of this type can be; that their discipline, tenacity and loyalty were unrivalled is the one common reflection one gathers from the writings as varied as those of Government communiques and special inspired interviews and articles boosting one or the other side in the *affaire*. That is decidedly an encouraging feature of our present-day politics, that the people of India—the poorest of them,—are beginning to perceive their strength, and are getting the daring to use that strength. With all the difference in the magnitude and seriousness of the problem before Bardoli in 1922, and that at the same place in the current year, it must be admitted the leaders of 1928 agitation,—particularly Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel,—had the daring and the hardihood which, though liable to misrepresentation as obstinacy and gambling with the peace and property of the peasantry, he successfully maintained throughout the struggle to carry it to the success it achieved. Mr. Patel has learnt the lesson Mahatma Gandhi has been teaching these ten years past, viz., that the only reliance of a people so unarmed and helpless as ours lies in a resistance of the spirit, a determination to be free and not to put up with injustice. It is to be wished Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel had more knowledge of the intricate bearings,—political as well as economic—of problems, like these; it is to be wished he had a better and more sympathetic,—or at least less uncharitable—appreciation of those who do not see quite eye to eye with him in matters like these. But when all these desiderata have been complied with, or even otherwise, Mr. Patel must be pronounced to have acquitted himself in this instance with every credit.

If we set aside this very gratifying proof of the growing consciousness among the people of the country in all strata of their strength and their possibilities to right their own wrongs, we can scarcely find any other feature of the entire episode which might be pronounced to be unqualified encouragement. The Government still lack in that "change of heart," without which we cannot hope for that real fellowship between Indians and non-Indians which the Governor pleaded for at the University Convocation. They are still thinking in terms of prestige, when a resurgent democracy is knocking at the gates. Dyarchy has committed many bloomers in the past, and in other provinces. The Bardoli episode cannot be considered by any stretch of imagination to have added a feather to the cap of our dyarchs. Men like Sir Chunilal Mehta cannot be suspected of a want of loyalty to the people's cause, though it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that the official view-point finds a consideration in eyes accustomed to see through official glasses which may appear excessive to the confirmed democrat. Sir Chunilal may, or may not, have been against Mr. Vallabhbhai's view as regards Bardoli, at least in the initial months; he may, or may not, have supported the executive and administrative officers in their notions of maintaining prestige at any cost; he may, or may not, have dreaded the onrush of this tide of direct action that Bardoli in the hands of Mr. Vallabhbhai represented. But making all allowances for the uncertainties inseparable at the moment, from the action of each of these principal actors in the drama, the fact nevertheless remains that the best Indian brains, nowadays getting into the Government, are unable to rise above the impedimenta that official procedure necessarily creates for tackling such problems as those of Bardoli. And the particular fault of dyarchy, in this instance, is that Sir Chunilal even did not feel his responsibility in the same sense as the popular Minister did. The latter, it is true, did not resign in response to the demand of resignation sent up, among others, by ourselves. But evidently he felt that what little one could secure by being within the councils of Government might be jeopardised by the advent of probably far less sympathetic Ministers and, in the light of our subsequent knowledge of what happened behind the scenes and the part he played in them, we cannot say that he was wrong in not resigning his post. He may, or may not, be the perfect Minister we may desire; he may, or may not, have the strength of character which his detractors deny him and his friends credit him with; he may, or may not, be a match for the bureaucrats in the Government on the one hand and the popular leaders of the type of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel on the other. But this much must be indisputably credited to him that, as Minister of the Bombay Government, he perceived and acted upon his responsibility earlier and more effectively than any other member of the Government; that throughout the proceedings, while he may have pleaded for a little more moderation in the spokesman of the peasantry, he nevertheless went on hammering upon the essential justice of the Bardoli demand, and the consequent need for Government to drop their antediluvian notions of prestige in preference to the more becoming ideas of just and good government, from within the Cabinet of the Bombay Presidency; while he may have felt, at times, that the spokesmen of the people would not spoil their own game by, according to him, too high a pitch of their ball, he nevertheless acted the perfect intermediary as well as adviser, than which, in the existing constitution, we cannot expect more from a Minister. Mahatma Gandhi has himself declared that there is no middle path between those who absolutely refuse to co-operate with the existing Government in any shape or form, and those who elect to enter their unsatisfactory Councils to work their unsatisfactory constitution. The latter must take the tool they find, and work it to the best of its possibilities and their ability. Mr. Desai tried to follow this adage; and though in the end he has provoked an amount of criticism from those who either do not know the facts of the case, or those, who, knowing the facts as well as anybody, are nevertheless interested in distorting and perverting them to their own ends, the dispassionate student of this episode must, on a searching examination of all the facts, award him his meed of praise for his patience and courage, for his tact and understanding, and, withal, for his sympathy and understanding of the essential justice of the popular case, and his sturdy support of the same.

Bardoli would have ended much sooner than it actually did but for the needless and profitless intermeddling of busybodies. The "Artiste" is particularly hard upon these "outsiders." And, truth to tell, even without accepting the bias in full, one does not find even the best-intentioned of these meddlers too many at times. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel had, of course, a family interest in the Bardoli affair, and a prescriptive right to intervene on the side of the people. When the first battle of Bardoli was about to be joined, Mr. Speaker Patel,—(He was then far from being, even in prospect the Speaker,) is reported to have asked Mahatma Gandhi: "Mahatmaji, may God forbid it, but supposing you are arrested, have you considered your successor?" The question was overlooked by the Mahatma once or twice; but when it was repeatedly pressed on his attention, the Mahatma replied, in his own vein of mordant humour: "Sit down, Mr. Patel, your application will be considered in due course." Ever since Mr. Vithalbhai Patel has had a tender corner in his heart for the place of the leader of the Indian people. When he realised the futility of his efforts in the Congress camp, he migrated to the new camp of "pro-Changers" established by the late Mr. C. R. Das in 1923, leaving, however, an efficient "locum tenans" in the shape of a hard-headed brother at Ahmedabad. In the new camp he acted as the chief of the staff for Pandit Motilal Nehru—so inconveniently, that, according to some uncharitable critics, the latter had at last to seek an opportunity to get a good riddance by having him translated to the Speaker's chair at the first opportunity. But this "enfant terrible" in Indian politics refuses to be suppressed altogether. In the Bardoli episode, his part behind scenes, according to all accounts, is hardly creditable "Artiste" has suggested that he was interested more in vindicating his personal dignity, which the Governor of the Presidency seems to have offended by not attending to him as he thought he ought to have been attended to: and so he sought to turn the tables against the latter by approaching the Viceroy in virtue of a convention that we have his own word to prove is established. Mr. Speaker having failed in the exalted quarters of Simla made a second line of attack through his letter to the Mahatmaji expressing his sympathy for the Bardoli Satyagrahis by an offer of a thousand rupees per month (How often, a wag has asked, has he made this identical offer, besides promising an eternal subsidy of half his salary to the Mahatmaji?), and denouncing the policy and actions of the Bombay Government. In addition to Mr. Speaker Patel, there were others not a whit less anxious to have their finger in the pie of Bardoli, whether they were invited to the feast or not. And the boldness,—one may even call the presumption,—of these self-invited guests went so far that they sought to rush the situation by every means at their disposal, without the slightest consideration of the interests at stake. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel frankly says he never asked for the aid of any of these self-appointed aides-de-camp; of the Sardar; and so far as Mr. Munshi's capers are concerned, one wonders if the Sardar did not say often and often "God save me from my friends"! Mr. Nariman was, of course, in the drama. Mr. Nariman has real good service to the Presidency much too often to his credit to mind our pointing out that in the present instance he was more like a fifth wheel in the coach than a really useful instrument in bringing about the settlement. His aspersions on particular individuals have been contradicted by others in as good a position to know the facts as Mr. Nariman. His onslaught on the Education Minister savours of a personal grudge of which we had always believed Mr. Nariman to be utterly incapable. Perhaps his enthusiasm and indignation ran away with his sense of fairness and judgment.

Of the others playing their role in the drama, the "Artiste" has already given credit to that quiet worker and shrewd business man, Mr. Lalji Naranji; and we for our part cannot omit taking special notice of his service in this regard. It is a pity men like him are not free to devote themselves whole-heartedly to the service of their country, and so allow the Government to fall into relatively second-rate hands. Had the Bombay Government possessed at this juncture two more men of Mr. Lalji's calibre,—say Sir Ibrahim Rahimtula and Sir Chimanlal—the Bardoli episode would never have been permitted to reach the degree of bitterness it had done. However all's well that ends well. Our Ministers and Councillors have, it is to be hoped, learnt their lesson. And, what is still more important, our people have felt and tried their strength. It remains only to wish the British Government too will learn the lesson of this episode, and so abridge the miseries of transition from an India for the British to an India for the Indians to the common advantage of all concerned.

## THE EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED.

A Committee recently appointed by the Travancore Government to enquire into the growing unemployment among the educated people of the State has published a report which can be of much interest even to the people outside the State. The Committee has got together detailed figures to show roughly that among persons qualified for various posts more than half are unemployed. The Committee attributes the growing unemployment mainly to the increase of population coupled with inadequate exploitation of the natural resources of the State and to defective education. It recommends that the State Government should take the initiative in reforming education by making it more practical and extending technical education. Industrial and agricultural reform is specially stressed. More funds for the Development Department, a land colonisation scheme for the educated, encouragement of subsidiary industries and reform in land revenue assessment are among the specific and more important recommendations. It need hardly be added that though the extent of unemployment in other parts of India may be more or less than in Travancore, the remedies prescribed by the Committee cannot fail to be useful elsewhere also. The Committee is rightly of opinion that tinkering with the unemployment problem cannot give lasting results but that "an all-round intensive development of the economic resources of the country on modern lines is the best remedy for unemployment". It is clear that the lead in such all-round development should be given in various ways by the Government. The educated people on their part are urged to "revolutionise their outlook, to work harder and to become truly productive." Given the right lead and the necessary facilities, the educated people will not be slow to respond.

# WHAT IS WRONG WITH OUR MILL INDUSTRY

## A MILLOWNER'S DIAGNOSIS

(BY "BLACK SHEEP").

I.

For the last seven years the mill industry has been experiencing a state of acute depression. The mill-owners hoped for better times year after year, but it seems they hoped against any hope. The conditions are getting worse daily. The effects of depression began to be felt in 1923 and as the previous three years got the mill-owners huge profits, the effects of depression were not felt or taken so seriously. As the years passed, the seriousness was realised but it was too late. This was about two years ago, that is in 1926. It was in that year that I drew the attention of the mill-owners and those concerned with the mill industry, to the serious position in which the industry was then and pointed out how the position could be improved. But the mill-owners did not evidently care to read my articles in "The Chronicle". Even if they read, they would not like to take the advice. They were then agitating to get the Government round to help them and Government in their turn appointed a commission to inquire into the conditions then prevailing and to report and recommend whatever steps they thought fit to help the industry on to prosperity. In the meanwhile they had abolished the excise duty.

**CRUMBS OF STALE BREAD.**

Unfortunately, the Commission constituted as it was, was not competent for such an enquiry. Those who read my articles and the questionnaire drawn up by the Commission would have found that the questionnaire touched all the points I discussed.

The evidence before the Commission was conflicting and contradictory. It was perhaps difficult for the Commission to come to any definite decision. They made certain recommendations they thought would help the industry if not improve the situation. The Government of India could not accept these, but in order to quieten the barking dogs, they threw to them a few pieces of stale bread which were not acceptable. They could not increase the import duty on fabrics but they have abolished the excise duty, the import duty on machinery and mill-stores and imposed a heavy duty on the importation of low counts of yarn. But the exchange ratio at 1/6 continued.

**FACTOR OF INEFFICIENCY.**

The attention of the mill-owners was drawn to the suggestion made by the Commission as regards the improving of the efficiency of Labour and reducing the cost of production.

In my article on this subject I said emphatically that the cost of production in Indian mills was tremendously high and showed how this was made up. A few items like the excise duty and the import-duty on stores and machinery no longer exist, while others, like insurance premiums, are reduced so that the total cost should be proportionately so much less. But these items formed only a part—a minor part of the total cost. The major part included—wages, raw materials, fuel, freight and transportation, interest and depreciation, stores and spare gear and commission and management. But the greatest of all was inefficiency not of workers alone but of the technical staff and the masters or owners also.

**THREE LOOM SYSTEM.**

Since I wrote last, I have gone further into this subject and have tried to study it well. I have found that the cost of production can be materially reduced without reducing the wages which I must say are already too high in spite of what the Labour leaders say.

What we want first is efficient management; then comes efficient Labour. The Commission suggested that the efficiency of Labour could be improved by getting more work out of them and the cost reduced by a proportionate reduction in wages, and showed how this could be done: Three looms to a weaver and two sides to a spinner. The worker on piece work will, therefore, get more wages which can be reduced to a certain extent. This is alright theoretically. Practically, it is absurd under the present condition of working. The mill-owners thought of putting this suggestion into action and did actually adopt it. This was the origin of the present strike. Unfortunately, it is shelved on one side and both the parties are now fighting on other issues.

I have accused the mill-owners of not keeping in touch with their mills. If they did, they would have found that they could not improve the efficiency of their men by adopting such a method. I doubt if they ever cared to gather expert advice of their own technical staff in this connection.

Under the present working conditions it is difficult for a weaver to mind even two looms and a spinner one side. In Lancashire a girl minds four looms and two sides. In America a weaver attends to ten or more automatic looms. Why can't our men do the same? Of course, they are lazy, migratory and their social system is bad and they cannot work as well as their foreign fellow-workers. But apart from that the greatest hindrance to good and efficient work is raw material—yarn or cotton or both.

**THE GREATEST HINDRANCE.**

Under the present working system, if the new idea is put to practice, what will happen? The owners will reduce the number of workers and will perhaps pay less. But will the production be kept up? Will the quality be maintained? What will happen if the man remains absent? Instead of two looms and one side, three looms and two sides will remain idle. "Budliwalas" are not always available and even if they were they would not care to work well for a day or so. Then also more machinery will remain idle when the worker goes out for a drink or smoke. Under the present working a worker gets fatigued soon and goes out to rest. As I have said before a worker never stays at his machine for more than 20 minutes at a stretch on an average. If he has more work to do he will get tired sooner and go out sooner. What will all these stoppages mean? Less production, more waste, more faulty goods and therefore higher cost of production.

**FAULTY PRODUCTION.**

Without any hesitation I say that the cloths produced in our mills are no cloths. They are a mechanical mixture of threads not yarn and size. Nearly 90 per cent of our production is faulty. This is due to inferior raw materials. It is always good to get cheap raw material to cheapen the cost but there must be a limit. As it is to-day in India there is no good cotton available. The best is only suitable for 14 or 16's warp and 20's or 24's weft. But the Millowners tax the cotton to its maximum spinning quality. It is not a question of how fine can we spin. What we have to look to is the limit to which we can go economically. Our Mill-owners do not look to this question. They must buy cheap cotton and ask the spinner to spin a certain count and the weaver to weave that yarn. Any man in the street can go to any mill and observe the number of breakages in spinning and weaving. Just imagine how long an average loom mill stop for piecing up. In spinning the ends break off and make more waste and faulty yarn.

No mill in the foreign countries will ever dream of using such bad materials. Even if they did there are the trade unions to stop them. They will never dream of producing faulty cloth. Why have we lost our yarn market in China and elsewhere and the Cloth Market at home? Not only because the foreign goods are cheaper but they are well made.

Even though a mill-owner asks or forces a spinner to spin a certain count out of the mixing he has given the spinner does not do so. In Ahmedabad, the Millowners boast of spinning finer counts from low and cheap cotton. 20's warp in Ahmedabad is always 16's and 30's weft 26's. What happens is that the production on 20's average goes up, the worker gets more wages and even then the yarn is not satisfactory. Often the owner tests his yarn and finds it in order but that is not so. In certain mills the jobbers and masters keep everything in order when the owner goes round the mill. As soon as he is out—everything is altered.

In other countries there are only two qualities of yarn—warp and weft. In India we have three warp, weft and reeling. The last-named is meant for hand looms etc., and gets the lowest grade of cotton mixed in the wastes from better grade to cheapen the cost. The yarn produced from such a mixing is horribly bad. No attention is paid at all to spin a uniform quality and reeling is nothing short of a cobweb. That is why we have lost the yarn market.

If right counts are spun from the right sort of cotton and good yarns used for weaving production can be increased by nearly 60 per cent if not

(Continued on page 8).

# Notes of the Day.

**Fit Only For A Museum.**

Lord Cushenden's lugubrious declaration in a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury that the Kellogg Peace Treaty "will inspire nations with confident hope such as they never had until now of deliverance at length from the sickening abomination of War" sounds insincere when one remembers the "reservations" with which the Treaty is hedged. Mr Lloyd George recently tore to shreds the humbug about the talk of "Peace with reservations." He said: "When the Pact came over from America it was scrutinized and examined with suspicion, as if it had been a rattlesnake, which they were afraid would bite. But they have tied it up with a good many reservations. They have extracted what they regarded as some of the poison. Now they have put it in a glass case, and the statesmen of Europe will add it to the other specimens of their prowess of treaty making." So after all the great ceremony at Paris will be for consigning to a museum an interesting exhibit from America.

**Just Apprehensions.**

German criticism of the Anglo-French coup to give a stab in advance to the Kellogg Peace Pact by entering into a secret naval agreement is pointed and just. The German journal "Germania" only expresses bluntly what non-official America would like to say, but does not out of motives of policy and what official America acutely feels, but does not say out because it would spoil Kellogg's plans. That Britain and France should on the eve of the signing of the Pact take a step which guarantees to Britain "the supremacy of the sea in a new form" has naturally created just apprehensions in Germany. Official circles in London affect to be surprised at this "misunderstanding" regarding the scope and purpose of the Anglo-French naval "compromise." They explain it away as "an accord which is purely tentative in character." But there is no doubt that his "tentative accord" has considerably weakened the chances of ushering in an era of international peace.

**Mahmoud The Moralist.**

The ways of Dictators are curiously alike. Signor Mussolini is fond of issuing edicts in regard to women's dress, General Panagalos, it will be recalled, tried during his brief period of dictatorship of Greece to lay down rules regarding morality and now the pinchbeck Mussolini of Egypt, Mahmoud Pasha, makes a famous attempt to show his keenness for internal reform by playing the role of moral adviser to the Egyptian Press. He would like to be impartial in his reprimands. He selects a Government organ and a Wafdist one for his attention and severely admonishes the former for indulging in "opprobrious epithets" and the latter for indulging in "licentious and false news." But if Mahmoud Pasha is so keen about "the preservation of the dignity of the Press and of public morals" why does he not take courage in both hands and choose to administer his country in the thoroughly free atmosphere of a free Parliament and a free Press, so that public opinion can demand and secure conviction through the law courts of licentious publications? Morality can be inculcated only in a moral atmosphere. The majority of Egyptians can only regard Mahmoud Pasha's methods of Government as un-moral.

**Were They Really Surprised?**

According to the "Nation and Athenaeum", when Mahmoud Pasha took the step of ruling without Parliament his action "is said to have taken British official circles by surprise." This is the kind of thing always said of British official circles when through their instigation things are done by others whom they can control. The Liberal journal says "it is of the first importance to Anglo-Egyptian relations that there should be no suspicion of British influence behind the coup d' etat." The jubilant manner in which the Tory Press received the news of the coup d' etat affords excellent ground to all the world for holding that Britain was behind the whole anti-Wafdist game.

**Sinister Portent.**

The Executive of the All-India Trade Union Congress did well promptly to circularise all its branches and warn them of the sinister effects on the development of Trade Unionism in India of the Trade Disputes Bill to be introduced by the Government of India in the Central Legislature. The protest meetings held by railwaymen and other organised workers all over the country indicate that the true intent behind the measure has been well perceived by the parties to be most affected by it. Its provisions are reactionary and they will, as the meeting of protest, organised at Nagpur under the joint auspices of the All-India Postal and R. M. S. Association and the G. I. P. and B. N. Railway Unions aptly declared, "seriously curtail the legitimate freedom of Trade Unions." It should be called in fact the Bill to Destroy the Right of Combination for Indian Workers. Non-officials in the Central Legislature must scotch this measure.

# RAILWAYMEN GOING FULL STEAM AHEAD

## G.I.P. Agent to Confer with Labour Leaders To-day

## ONE PROGRAMME & ONE UNION FOR WHOLE LINE

## Protest Against Trades Disputes Bill

## N.G.S. RAILWAYMEN'S FIRM STAND

The whirlwind campaign of combining all the Unions on the G. I. P. Railway into one Amalgamated Union and a common All India programme for all the Railways is gaining support from all quarters.

The Agent of the G. I. P. Railway has fixed to-day (Thursday) to meet the representatives of the G. I. P. Railway Union at 11 a.m. to discuss amongst other things the question of the recognition of the Union and the demands of the men.

Meetings held all over the G. I. P. line during the last month all endorse the decision of having one Amalgamated Union and one programme.

The Trade Disputes Bill which is on the anvil, has been universally condemned by the Railwaymen.

The G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union will be represented by Messrs. B. F. Bradley, (Vice President) S. H. Jhabwala, (Secretary), V. P. Rele (Fitting Shop, Matunga) K. N. Joglekar, (Organising Secretary) V.

### G.I.P. RY. MENS' DEMANDS

The following are the demands of G. I. P. Railwaymen which will be put before the Agent to-day (Thursday):—

(1) Recognition of the Amalgamated Union.
(2.) Security of service.
(3) Uniform working hours.
(4) Minimum living wage to be Rs. 30.
(5) Abolition of fines and debits and Reductions.
(6) Leave for all alike.
(7) Passes for all alike.
(8) Educational facilities.
(9) Removal of Racial Bar.
(10) Free decent quarters.
(11) Abolition of Medical Examination.
(12) Leave for all Gazetted Holidays with pay.
(13) Legistimate increase to workers.

S. Punde (Signaller, Kalyan) W. B. Kulkarni (Station Master, Parsik) and S. N. D'Souza (Foundry shop Parel.)

### BRADLEY ADDRESSES RAILWAYMEN AT IGATPUR

#### SUPPORT FOR AMALGAMATED UNION

At a general meeting of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union held at Igatpuri on 20th instant under the chairmanship of Mr. Gokhale resolutions endorsing the amalgamation of G. I. P. Railway Employees General Union and G. I P. Workmen's Union

Mr. Bradley, the Vice President of the Union addressed the meeting Bradley then dealt with the conference with Agent on the 21st instant regarding the recognition of the amalgamated union. He stated the Agent was favourable and would recognise the Union when it was registered. He then dealt with G. I. P. Workers demands. He gave a report of the Madras India Railway Federation meeting laying stress upon the proposed All India Railway common programme of demands, and stated that when he would go to Simla where the meeting would be held to endorse the demands he would press for a time limit to be given to the Railway Board for a reply. He pointed out that since the Government had taken over the Railway, nothing had been done to improve the conditions of the Railway workers which were a disgrace.

The following resolutions were then carried.

This meeting held at Igatpuri resolved that the G. I. P. Railway Employees' General Union and the G. I. P. Workmen's Union be amalgamated into the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union.

This meeting heartily supports the resolutions regarding the demands passed by the Railway Federation at Madras to be placed before the Railway Board on the 12th. September and demands the Government should grant the same without any delay.

This meeting held at Igatpuri demands the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway should grant the men's demands before the Sept. 2nd as already stipulated by the deputation.

This meeting held at Igatpuri protests against the action of the Government of India in proposing the Trades Disputes Bill in the Legislative Assembly as seriously crippling the Trade Union movement in the country and being an attempt to stifle the legitimate activities of the Trade Unions and in suppressing by the power of law the rise of the workers movement all over the country.

### PROTEST AGAINST TRADE DISPUTES BILL

#### DHOND WORKERS' DEMAND

(From A Correspondent)

DHOND, Aug. 20.

On Sunday evening Mr. Jhabvala and Mr. Reel and Mr. Pitkar who had specially came down from Bombay to organise the men from Poona to Dhond held a mass meeting of the workers of Dhond when very large number of the Local Railway Workers attended.

Mr. Jhabvala in opening the business of the meeting explained how the idea of Unionism was rapidly growing in our country and how it properly organised the masses were prepared to bind themselves to-

(Continued on next Page)

# C. P. MINISTRY TANGLE.

## MINISTER RAO EXPLAINS.

NAGPUR, August 22.

After question time in the C. P. Legislative Council to-day Mr. Raghavendra Rao made a statement. He said that he would not indulge in the distasteful task of referring to matters which were not strictly relevant to the controversy. He accepted joint responsibility and such responsibility involved not only good understanding between Ministers themselves but imposed certain obligations of amenability to the advice of one who formed the Ministry.

He admitted making a proposal for the re-shuffling of portfolios, but Mr. Deshmukh did not reply to it and he had to remind him several times. He had pointed that he could not share the responsibility for his policy and administration of Local self-Government and the Public Works Department. He made it plain to Mr. Deshmukh that he did not wish to do anything which might be construed by his Party to mean that he did not stand by Mr. Deshmukh and yet he could not share the likely consequences of the advice tendered by Mr. Deshmukh.

LOCAL INTRIGUES.

He conveyed to the latter that what he disliked in his administration was Government being influenced and stampeded into action by local intrigues. At the time Mr. Deshmukh tendered his resignation there was pending a notice of a motion expressing want of confidence in him. Leave for such motion was refused by House. He regarded this as an unencumbered vote of confidence in him.

In spite of this he did not want to desert his colleague and so wrote to the Governor offering to resign at once if that would facilitate the reconstruction of the Ministry.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

In reply the Governor took note of his offer and asked him to take over Mr. Deshmukh's portfolio. The Governor wished that the business of this Council on the transferred side should not be impeded for want of a Minister. On further reconsideration he thought it necessary to resign at once and the Governor accepted his resignation. There was no undertaking given by him or any one that his resignation would follow Mr. Deshmukh's. He emphatically denied the allegation and insinuation that the resignation was tendered on account of the notice of no-confidence. He knew as well as a majority of the members fate the motion was destined to meet.—A. P.

### EGYPT AND KELLOG PACT

#### NAHAS PASHA SOUNDS WASHINGTON

#### WAFDIST PAPERS' FEARS

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Cairo.—The Wafdist Press discloses that it was the ex-Premier Nahas Pasha who initiated negotiations for the Egypto-American Arbitration Treaty. It declares that when the United States proposed the anti-war pact and Britain seemed to wish to make reservations affecting Egypt, Nahas Pasha instructed the Egyptian Legation at Washington by cable to sound Mr. Kellogg with regard to the American attitude towards Egypt, pointing out that Egypt's geographical position was an important factor in international peace, and that Egypt was an independent Sovereign State, and it could not be admitted that she could be bought or sold like mere merchandise. On the Legation's reply indicating that the attitude of Washington towards Egypt was favourable, Nahas Pasha took practical steps with the United States Government with a view to determining Egypt's position in regard to the Kellogg Pact.

The Wafdist newspapers apprehend that the present Egyptian Cabinet will wreck the negotiations "in order to satisfy the British Government which is displeased with Egypt's demarches with regard to the United States."—Reuter.

### NO. ULTERIOR MOTIVE

#### QUITE IN ACCORD WITH AMERICA'S POLICY

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Washington.—The State Department interviewed by Reuter ridiculed the idea that American negotiations for a treaty with Egypt had been initiated with ulterior motive. The officials pointed out that Egypt was the thirtieth nation to which such a treaty was offered and the proposed treaty was in strict accordance with the American policy of revising existing

### ATTEMPT AT MINISTRY MAKING IN C. P.

NAGPUR, Aug. 22.

The Nationalist and the Progressive parties in the C. P. Council, each of them 20 strong, are trying to form the new ministry. The Nationalist Party met today, and decided to nominate Mr. R. M. Deshmukh and G. R. Pradhan for the Ministry. The nominees of the other Party are not yet known.

treaties including conventions with countries with which the United States had not already had treaties. They added that the clause excluding disputes involving a third party was the same as appeared in all revised treaties and had no special significance whatever for Egypt. —Reuter.

### B. B. C. I. RY, UNION

#### TROUBLE AVERTED AT ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the B. B. and C. I. Railwaymen's Union was held at Parel on Wednesday evening. A few malcontents had come well prepared to break off the meeting and create disorder. But the tact and shrewdness of Mr. Manilal Kothari saved the situation.

The meeting was held at 7 p.m. and was prolonged till 10 p.m. although there were no contentious matters on the agenda. About an hour was lost in the discussion whether Mr. S. H. Jhabvala should occupy the chair or Mr. N. M. Joshi. While fairly a good heat was generated and threatened to break off the meeting, Mr. Manilal presided and took the sense of the meeting as to who should preside over the deliberations and vacated the presidential chair in favour of Mr. Jhabvala who was elected with an overwhelming majority.

The report for the year was then adopted which showed that the membership had increased from 1,792 to 3,473 and showed an income of Rs. 10,000 and an expenditure of about Rs. 7,000. Mr. Kothari and Mr. Joshi were garlanded but Mr. Kothari refused the honour and auctioned both the garlands which the workmen purchased for Rs. 10-8 on the spot. This money was given to the Union.

A few malcontents who were disorderly were ordered by Mr. Jhabvala to retire. The meeting resolved to call an extraordinary general meeting to deal with these men according to rules. Rai Sahib Chandrikaprasad was then elected President, Messrs. (Bradley, Ginwalla, Bahiru and Shidhoshar. vice-presidents, Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, General Secretary, and Mr. R. V. Nadakrni and three others secretaries.

Mr. Bradley then proposed a resolution of protest against the Trade Disputes Bill which was unanimously carried.

### LANSBURY ON NEHRU REPORT

#### TAKES "GUARDIAN" TO TASK

#### IRISH PARALLEL RECALLED

LONDON, Aug. 22.

In a letter to the "Manchester Guardian" Mr. Lansbury, M.P., complains that its leader on the Nehru Committee report cabled on August 17 "reads too much like Tory jokes and sneers against Irish Home Rulers when Gladstone first tried his hand at Home Rule for Ireland."

Mr. Lansbury declares that drafters of new scheme represent all that is vocal in India as Parnell and Redmond formerly represented Ireland. He declares that British will overcome their difficulties in India if they finally abandon the idea that the British alone know what is good for 300 millions of India."

WHAT IT REALLY MEANT.

In an editorial note the "Manchester Guardian," says, "it firmly believes that within next two or three decades India must undertake full responsibility for the difficult task of self-government and therefore. "We wrote as emphatically as we did when we were confronted with scheme which looks like the work of men who are more concerned to strengthen their debating position than to devise a scheme that will work in practice."—Reuter.

### IMPERIAL AIRWAYS LD.

#### 5 PER CENT DIVIDEND DECLARED

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The Imperial Airways limited announce net profits of £72,567 for the year ending March 31, 1928. Dividend of five per cent., first since the Company was formed in 1924, has been declared and debit balance of £24,171 in profit and loss account as at March 31, 1927 will be extinguished and half of the preliminary expenses and underwriting commision written off absorbing £20,663.—Reuter.

### REWARD OF LOYALTY TO FRIEND

#### COOLIDGE APPOINTS MR WHITING AS SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Superior (Wisconsin)—President Coolidge has accepted the resignation of Mr. Hoover from the Cabinet and appointed, as his successor in the Secretaryship of Commerce, Mr. William F. Whiting who has been a friend and political supporter of Mr. Coolidge for many years and the head of the Whiting Paper Company, Holyoake, Massachusetts.—Reuter.

### FRENCH BUDGET FOR 1929.

#### DIFICT OF £48 MILLION?

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Paris.—M. Poincare has completed his plans for the 1929 budget which will shortly be submitted to the Chamber. Apart from a slight income-tax relief there will be neither increase nor decrease in taxation. The Army, Navy and Air Force estimates will be increased, and there will be a deficit of about 48 milion sterling if the original demands of the spending departments are granted.—Reuter.

### SPECIAL WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Aug. 22.

During the week the monsoon was active in the South Peninsula, in the central parts of the country and in Burma. It strengthened generally and extended over most of North-West India.. In the last two days several heavy falls were recorded Hoshangabad having nine inches, Indore and Khandwa three each, Mussoorie five (on the 20th) Neemuch three and Hissar four (on the 21st).—A. P.

# LATEST NEWS.

### AHMEDABAD VOTES ADDRESS TO BARDOLI SARDAR.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 22.

The local municipality decided this evening by 43 votes to 4 votes to present an address to Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel.

The President, who voted against the resolution, said that as the Board had resolved to present an address, as the constitutional spokesman of the Municipality, it would be his duty to read the address.—A. P.

(Continued in colmuh 4.

tar Training schools in the Punjab has undergone considerable revision and the Director of Public Instruction reports "that a most potent and healthy innovation has been the revision of the scheme of training whereby the activities of the students are no longer limited to class room routine and to the prescribed examination syllabus." The work of the Mission Training School at Moga, the School of Rural Economy at Gurgaon and of the Government Training School at Gakahar has done much to serve as an example to the rest of the province and to other provinces of what can be done to accommodate the life and work of training schools to rural conditions and requirements.—A. P.

# BRITAIN'S CONCERN FOR DUMB MASSES!

## EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS AT SNAIL'S PACE

## INCREASE OF. 5 PER CENT LITERATES IN 10 YEARS

## SHOCKING CONFESSION BY "MABAP" SIRCAR!

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

The report of the Government of India on education in India for the year 1925-26 is now available. The quinquennial report on Education will be published during the current year and will contain a full and detailed analysis of education in India during the past five years.

During the year 1925-26 there was a large increase in the number of scholars under instruction. The number of recognised institutions increased by 9,362 and the number of scholars by 690,967, the corresponding increases during the previous year being 9,371 and 513,778 respectively. The number of scholars reading in recognised and unrecognised institutions increased by 700,049 as against an increase of 498,988 in 1924-25. The report further points out that the number of recognised Institutions and the number of scholars increased in all the provinces, but out of a total increase of 9,362 institutions as many as 3,559 were opened in Madras. This province also showed the largest increase in the number of scholers, 156,121 but was closely followed by the Punjab with an increase of 140,250 scholars

The rise of 0.5 per cent. in the percentage of males was the largest increase recorded in any year during the last 10 years and though the percentage of 6.5 is still far from satisfactory, it compares very favourably with the figures for ten years ago, which was only 4.7. Unfortunately the percentage for females has risen extremely slowly.. It was 0.9 in 1916 and after ten years is has increased to only 1.3.

PROVINCIAL REPORTS.

All the reports from the provinces show that the problem of stagnation in the lower classes is still a pressing one. The Director of Public Instruction in Bihar and Orissa has given figures for one division which show that in the year 1925-26, nine per cent of the pupils reading in class I were promoted after one year's study, eleven per cent after more than one year's study and eight per cent after more than two years' study. Seventy-two per cent of the class were not promoted at all.

EXPENDITURE.

Referring to the total expenditure on education, the report states that expenditure has increased by the very large figure of Rs. 1,90,90,310 as against an increase of only Rs. 97,11,973 in the previous year. To this increase Bombay contributed Rs. 37-1/2 lakhs and Bengal 21 lakhs. A table showing expenditure on education shows to what a remarkable extent the provinces vary in the percentages of their expenditure met from Government funds, from Boards and other funds. In the United Provinces expenditure from Government funds represents 57 per cent of the total expenditure whereas in Bengal Government funds represent only 38.1 per cent. In the Central Provinces fees meet only 11.2 per cent of the total expenditure, but in Bengal fees meet as much as 41.2 per cent. In Madras "other sources"—and the amount met from other sources is a measure of the private efforts in education—meet 22.5 per cent of the total expenditure, whereas in Bombay other sources meet only 11.6 per cent. In Bihar and Orissa, Board funds meet 28.5 per cent of the total expenditure while in Bengal only 5.1 per cent. is met from Board funds.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Touching upon secondary education the report recalls that the Government of Bengal sanctioned a grant of three lakhs of rupees from provincial revenues for distribution in the shape of new and increased grants-in-aid to secondary schools on condition that fee rates and the salaries of teachers were increased and provident funds where possible, instituted. It is reported that this had the effect of increasing fee-receipts in aided schools by about 3-1/2 lakhs. Both in the North West Frontier Province and in Baluchistan secondary education for boys is reported to be becoming increasingly popular and admissions have had to be restricted owing to lack of accommodation. As for the medium of instruction the report says that in Bombay candidates have been granted the option of answering the question papers in history and in the classical language at the School Leaving Certificate Examination in the vernacular. Candidates have also been allowed to offer a vernacular as an alternative to a classical language. A direct result of this change was that 2,000 less candidates took sanskrit at the School Leaving Certificate Examination. The Director of Public Instruction in the United Porvinces states that no Inspector of Schools has reported favourably on the use of the vernacular in the two highest classes and he considers that the change in the medium of instruction has been made too rapidly.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Alluding to primary education for boys the report under review specifies the number of municipal and rural areas in each province in which compulsion has been introduced. They are.—Madras twenty municipalities and two rural areas, Bombay seven municipalities, Bengal nil, United Provinces twenty-three municipalities, the Punjab 42 municipalities and 451 rural areas, Burma nil, Behar and Orissa 1 municipality and three rural areas; Central Provinces three municipalities and twenty-one rural areas; Assam nil and Delhi one municipality. There has been a satisfactory increase of 32 municipal areas and 175 rural areas in which compulsion has been newly introduced during the year 1925-26, but there has been no move forward in Bengal and Assam and no legislation to enforce compulsion has as yet been introduced in Burma.

THE PUNJAB LEADING.

The report declares that the Punjab is leading the way in the provision of schools for illiterate adults; and the activities of the Rural Community Board and the District Community Councils in the matter of providing village libraries, lantern slides, lecture notes and pamphlets have greatly stimulated the movement for mass education. By the end of the year under review vernacular libraries, open to adults, had been started in 1,531 vernacular middle schools in the Punjab.

EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

Turning to female education, it is pointed out that the number of women reading in professional colleges has increased and in the year under review there were 182 women in medical colleges, 134 in Training Colleges for teachers, and 8 in law colleges. The majority of women reading in medical colleges were reading in Bombay, Madras and Delhi and the 8 women reading for law were distributed between Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces and Burma.

The scheme of training in the Vernacu-

(Continued from column 6.)

# BAN ON LABOUR UNION?

## TEXTILE STORM BREWING IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 22.

There has been some unrest recently in two of the local mills. The authorities of the Bharatkhand Cotton Mill posted a notice of reduction in wages in the weaving department. They also dismissed two members of the Labour Union and about ten other workmen working in the throstle department. The Labour Union wrote to the Millowners' Association on the question and the latter appointed a committee consisting of the Secretary of the Labour Union and the mill authorities. The Committee decided against reduction in wages and that the two members of the Labour Union should be reinstated immediately and the other dismissed workmen when their machines which had been closed, were again working.

BAN ON UNION?

The authorities of the Saraspur Mill were alleged not to have allowed the collection of subscription for the labour union and also to have "victimised" a representative of the Labour Union, which wrote to the Mill-owners' Association asking for an amicable settlement. As no settlement was arrived at the Council of Representatives of the Labour Union met last night to consider the advisability of a strike at the Saraspur Mill, followed, if necessary, by a general strike Before the meeting, however the Secretary of the Mill-owners' Association called on the Secretary of the Labour Union and informed him that they were negotiating with the Saraspur Mill with a view to reaching an amicable settlement.—A. P.

# DR. VIEGAS PREACHES ECONOMY

## LIVELY PASSAGE-AT-ARMS AT SENATE MEETING

## MOTION TO CUT MEMBERS' TRAVELLING EXPENSES

Dr. Viegas suffered a defeat at the University Senate meeting held on Wednesday afternoon when his motion 'to effect economy' in the travelling expenses of the fellows and members of University bodies was rejected by the House, on a motion of adjournment moved by Principal H. Hamill. The proceedings were marked by a lively passage-at-arms between the mover and Principal Hamill. Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Vice-Chancellor of the University presided.

LATE DR. DESHMUKH.

At the outset the House unanimously passed a resolution of condolence at the sad demise of the late Dr. M. G. Deshmukh, who was both a member of the Senate and the Syndicate as also the University Examiner of Medical and Science subjects.

The Senate then agreed to a proposal to make Ahmedabad the centre for holding the first and second L.L.B. examinations and decided to recognise provisionally the Civil Hospital at Ahmedabad for D. O. course for a period of two years.

DR. VIEGAS WITH THE AXE.

A lively discussion ensued over the resolution of Dr. Viegas which read:

"That Fellows and members of other University bodies who draw travelling expenses from the University be asked to make out their bills for their travelling expenses in accordance with the fares for the class by which they actually travel and that the following be printed on each bill:—'The class by which I have travelled by rail or steamer is.....class' and that this be filled up and signed by applicants for travelling expenses."

The speaker pointed out that the travelling expenses had been growing from year to year. The travelling allowances in 1907-8 amounted to Rs. 3,327, and in 1911-12 Rs. 10,927, i.e., about three times as much more. In 1925-26 this figure rose to 33,581 about 10 times higher than the travelling allowance paid in 1907-8.

The speaker declared it was a serious matter indeed as the amounts rose not in arithmetical proportions but in geometrical progression. Including halting allowance each member from Sindh cost the University Rs. 233 for each meeting of the Senate. Each member from Dharwar cost Rs. 107 and from Bhavnagar Rs. 114. Those living at a distance of more than 700 miles got Rs. 15 for the first day and Rs. 7-8 each subsequent days as halting allowance. Even members from Poona got Rs. 7 1/2 per day. The present Senate consisted of 109 members of whom 40 were mofussil members and the cost of a largely attended Senate meeting was Rs. 2,200. This would be increased to Rs. 3,500 if under the new Senate Act the membership would also increase to 150. Thus the travelling allowances payable under the new Act would come to Rs. 50,000 per year.

PRESENT PRACTICE BEST.

Principal J. R. Gharpur moved an amendment that the actual out-of-pocket expenses incurred by the members should also be paid to them. As a member of the Board of Accounts, he found the practice that was now in force was really the best. The speaker thought that members who came all the way from the mofussil would be hard-hit if the out-of-pocket expenses were not paid.

Fr. Zimmerman said it was not in keeping with the dignity of the highest educational institution to search the pockets of the members of the Senate. That was not the kind of spirit that should be developed. The speaker would not have the resolution at all. The speaker gave details of a bill of a Poona member having had to spend some rupees, annas and pies more than his allowance. Was it in keeping with the dignity of the House to go into these details he asked? By the method suggested by Dr. Viegas no money would be really saved.

Principal Hamill supported Fr. Zimmerman and moved an adjournment of the House.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi also supported the adjournment.

Mr. B. J. Desai supporting the adjournment said that the allowance was a respectable and yet comparatively small one and the proposition attempted to cut at the very root of the self-respect and dignity of the members of the Senate. The travelling expenses now granted to members of the Senate, the speaker said, was a measure or a scale of fees which members would get irrespective of the actual class by which they travelled, and therefore it was no business of the University or Dr. Viegas to look into what class the members travelled. The utmost Dr. Viegas' motion would do was to induce members to travel by a higher class and no actual economy would be effected. He thought it would not be consistent with the dignity of the House to inflict upon the members such an examination. The best way to show the disapproval of the House to such a proposition was to adjourn the House.

LIVELY PASSAGE-AT-ARMS.

Rising to speak on the adjournment motion Dr. Viegas said he did not know whether Fr. Zimmerman was speaking from the pulpit, from his chair or whether he was addressing his college students. (Laughter).

If Germans were spending money on Indian students it was because if they came to India they wanted to win over the Indians on their side. (Laughter.)

Chairman: Order, order!

The speaker was surprised to notice Mr. B. J. Desai defending the existing system. He had made a highly legal speech when he said it a 'measure' or scale of fees.

Chairman: What else did you expect of him! (Laughter).

Dr. Viegas: Then I am sorry Mr. Desai is defending a fraud and a fraudulent party.

Chairman: I don't think it is consistent with the dignity of the House that you should use expressions of this character.

Continuing, the speaker said he had knowledge that profit was being made by some members by actually travelling in lower class and charging for a higher class. He was next going to move that members were entitled to travel in the same class as they do if they had their own private work.

Mr. Desai rose on a point of order and said that Dr. Viegas was not speaking on the motion before the House.

Dr. Viegas: I am not speaking on the motion, I am replying you.

The speaker next pointed out that although Rs. 10,000 only were granted for travelling expenses, much more had been spent.

Here there was an interruption by Principal Hamill who said Dr. Viegas was not speaking on the adjournment motion.

The Chairman allowed Dr. Viegas to speak.

"I see that Principal Hamill's nerves are weak. I would advise him to go in for Sanatogen" said Dr. Viegas banging the table.

Principal Hamill advised Dr. Viegas to take care of University property. (Laughter).

The speaker then went on to say that he brought the proposition in the interest of economy and higher education in the Presidency. He referred to the recent increase in School and College fees and said that money was being squeezed out of the poor students. He wanted economy to be practised in every way. He did not want to search the pockets of the members but he wanted them to be honest.

At this stage, the Chairman interrupted Dr. Viegas and pointed out that when an adjournment motion was before the House, the member who had a chance of speaking could not speak again. Dr. Viegas had spoken on his motion already and therefore he should not have been allowed to speak again. He therefore asked him to stop.

Dr. Viegas submitted that he was speaking on the adjournment motion and his original motion had nothing to do with it.

The Chairman held that he had no right to speak again. The motion for adjournment was then put to vote and carried.

## A "FAKED" LETTER

### NO UNDERGROUND ORGANISATION.

### WORKERS AND PEASANTS' PARTY ON ROY LETTER

Mr. S. V. Ghate, Secretary of the Workers and Peasants' Party, Bombay sends the following statement on behalf of the Party:—

Following on the notorious example of the Zinovidl letter forgery on the eve of the last General Election in England, the Imperialists have started a similar stunt to create a favourable atmosphere for renewing an era of oppression, by publishing the "fake Roy-letter" said to have been addressed to the Workers and Peasants' Party.

The Imperialist Government, with the aid of the capitalists, Indian and foreign, wants to suppress the growing awakening amongst the masses of India, as evidenced in the country-wide discontent and unrest that has culminated in spontaneous strikes all over the country. The cry, therefore has gone forth that the Communists have been ruining the country, its industries and what not. But the peaceful method adopted by the Workers and Peasants' Party in the country have not given an opportunity to the Government to bring into action all its instruments of oppression on the workers' front.

THIRSTING FOR COMMUNISTS' BLOOD.

While the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has been clamouring for the ousting of the foreign agitators, others of their class have been thirsting for Communists' blood. The Government, as if in obedience to the wishes of these classes, has promised them to bring its "oppressive" bill at the next session of the Imperialist legislature. Unfortunately for the Government the Trades Disputes Bill has had an hostile reception by the Nationalist press.

STRANGLE T. U. MOVEMENT.

The Workers and Peasants' Party believes that this letter is an invention of the capitalist press to make a strong case for the introduction of the Trades Disputes Bill, to once and for all put an end to the only legitimate method of strike, and thereby strangle the Trade Union movement in its infancy, which will open an era, unhampered by any impediment for the ruthless exploitation of the Indian workers and peasants.

This Party has from time to time published its programme of action, and any suggestion of underground methods of work as suggested in the fake letter under reference can only mean to be an attempt on the part of the Imperialists to damn the party in the eyes of the public. This Party warns all honest Nationalists and other leaders against their being hoodwinked by this new stunt of the Roy-letter propaganda, which is essentially aimed at the suppression of the rising mass movement, which alone can lead India to freedom.

## NAVAL COMPROMISE

### "END OF AN ANGLO-FRENCH DISAGREEMENT"

### SETTLEMENT OF OWLE DISARMAMENT PROBLEM

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Paris.—A semi-official communique emphasizes that the Anglo-French Naval compromise is not a diplomatic act involving the signature of the plenipotentiaries, but the end of an Anglo-French disagreement. "It is, therefore, inaccurate to speak of secret clauses, since there has been no signed convention." The communique dwells on France's need of small high-powered submarines and light cruisers and explains that the compromise was meant to serve as a basis of settlement of the whole disarmament problem.—Reuter.

## INDIA'S EXPLOITERS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the course of your excellent leading article on the Memorandum submitted by the Associated Chambers of Commerce to the Simon Commission, you hit the nail on the head when you remark that the demand "The Indian legislators shall not be in a position to imperil the existence or development of any commercial interests established in India by legislation or taxation indicating discrimination of a racial or communal character" is "obviously meant to make legislation like Mr. Haji's Coastal Shipping Reservation Bill impossible." The Burma Chamber of Commerce, though differing in many particulars from the Associated Chambers, endorsed their view with reference to coastal reservation and like measures. This is all in amplification of the cry already raised against Mr. Haji's Bill which has recently been holding so much public attention. The "Times of India," of course, which as a rule advocates interests opposed to Indian progress, has emphasised with a touching ingeneousness that the readiest way to enlist the sympathy of European business on the side of India's advancement would be to let it carry away all the kernal and for us to keep the shell. It would seem that the Chambers ask for nothing more than to be allowed to enjoy the same rights in India as are accorded to Indians in England. Such unblemished observation is hard to make. Do not Indians enjoy a monopoly over British shipping business? Are they not the recipients of the millions worth of State aid given by Britain to strengthen and develop the mercantile marine? Indeed, is not the Indian analogy followed in Britain the Government and the railways helping Indian shipping enterprise to kill out indigenous competition so that British ships have nowhere else to ply save along the Indian coasts? Seemingly, "butter would not melt in the mouths" of the people who talk in the way the Chambers and the "Times of India" do!

The Chambers in making a plea for the protection of the commercial interests established in India might have deigned to tell the Simon Commission something about their history. It has to be marked that the alluring demand for freedom of trade conversely means the stifling of Indian enterprise. We need not go into the story how Britain came to remove the Navigation Laws which alone helped her to attain supremacy for British ships. But we may recall and note the significance of the remark of Dr. Priestly who has said that "the time may come when it may be as politic to repeal this Navigation Act as it was "to make it." That is just the point. The time may come in India also when it might be as politic to repeal the Coastal Reservation Act as it is to-day to make it. You, sir, do well to say, "She (India) is equally determined not to deal unjustly with any foreigners." What has happened so far is that she has dealt unjustly with herself. That injustice has to be removed. The European business interests, with an avarice born of gluttony, oppose the rectifying of a grievous wrong to India because then they cannot continue to derive their ill-gotten gains.

"Capital" the other day and now the "Times of India" have reinforced their pleas to India to commit suicide with a show of threat. The former told us a "brutal truth" in enunciating a policy of mailed fist; the latter, less directly, has told us that in Britain the Memorandum of the Chambers will find support. If it is to be a fight then the Calcutta journal need not have spent itself over evolving pitifully unconvincing contentions. And as far support to vested interests from Britain, that factor has always been there and a formidable Memorandum was needless to invoke it. If the exploiters and their allies can help it, India, of course, will not get her rights. In spite of them this country has to advance; and when there is a general determination on the part of Indians to see that, in your words, "the era of political and economic exploitation by foreigners is doomed", the obstacles placed in the way by the beneficiaries of the present Order cannot prove insuperable.—Yours, etc.,

JUSTICE.

# NEHRU REPORT SOLD OUT

## SECOND EDITION IN PRINT

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 22.

So great was the demand for the Nehru Committee's report that the first edition of 2,000 copies was sold out within five days of its publication. A second edition is being printed and will be ready in a week's time.—A. P.

## WHAT IS WRONG WITH OUR MILL INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 6).

more. The piece workers will then get more; better working will induce them to work better and produce more. It will then be the right time for the owners to reduce the wages slightly. The workers will gladly agree and it will be the right time to ask a weaver to mind four looms not even three and a spinner to mind two sides.

(To Be Continued.)

## KARNATAKA AND THE NEHRU COMMITTEE

A public meeting of the citizens of Hubli was held yesterday under the presidentship of Mr. Gudwala, pleader. The meeting thanked the Nehru Committee for having given Karnataka a separate province but at the same time regretted its having omited to include the Taluka of Hosur, Krishnagiri, Kollegal, Nadagsira and Nilgiris. The meeting further requested the All-Parties' Conference which is to meet at Lucknow, that those parts should be included in the future province of Karnataka.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Paris.—It is officially announced that eleven persons have been killed and 314 injured as the result of the cyclone at Jijelli.—Reuter.

# N. G. S. RAILWAYMEN FIRM

## HOPES OF SETTLEMENT BANISHED

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 22.

Hopes of the termination of the railway strike have now been banished. It appears that Sir Akbar Hydari told the deputation of representatives of the Railway Workmen's Union which waited on him that the men were wrong in going on strike without previous notice or representation and he therefore advised them to resume work at noon to-day which was agreed to by the deputation. He promised that as soon as he received a telephonic message from Mr. Rozanthol, the Agent he would go and take steps to redress their grievances.

The President of the Union thereupon declared the strike called off, but the strikers refused to resume work until a definite undertakking was given. The men also allege that eight of the strikers did ask for their tickets this afternoon but were told that they had been dismissed and that their settlement papers were being prepared. This statement however is not officially confirmed.—A. P.

### WORKERS "NO" TO LEADERS

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 22.

It is reported here that the representatives of the Railwayman's Union called on Sir Akbar Hydari, Director of the Railway Board and explained their grievances and that Sir Akbar promised to arbitrate. The office bearers of the Union are now busy going about the city asking the men to resume work but at several places gatherings of strikers refused to resume until a written notice was issued by the railway authorities keeping open the negotiations.—A. P.

### SECUNDERABAD MEN HOLD OUT

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 22.

The Deputy Agent of the N. G. S. Railway interviewed stated that the Railway authorities acknowledged the undertak-

(Continued from previous page.)

gether under their accredited leaders. There was no question of racial discrimination in Unionism and he had found that the best solution of Hindu and Moslem differences was Unionism. It was commonly forgotten that the chief question before the country was not so much religion or race as that of the belly.

WORKERS' GRIEVANCES.

Speaking about Railway organisation Mr. Jhabvala remarked that the following 12 demands formed the pricipal points of struggle to be immediately launched against Government:—

(1) Security of service. (2) Uniform working hours. (3) Minimum living wage to be Rs. 30/-. (4) Abolition of fines and debits and reductions. (5) leave for all alike. (6) Passes for all alike. (7) Educational facilities. (8) Removal of racial bar. (9) Free decent quarters. (10) Abolition of medical examination. (11) Leave for all gazetted holidays with pay. (12) legitimate increase to workers, but the struggle would have to be built up on all India Lines. It was not profitable to win in a strike unless all Co-operated. If he led a strike it must win and the victory must be ensured within two days. Referring to the Trade Disputes Bill Mr. Jhabvala exhorted the audience to reject it and oppose Government on that score as it was a reactionary measure and bound to cripple the Trade Union movement in India. He was out for a militant Union not for a mere Benevolent Society. Before sitting down Mr. Jhabvala announced that the Agent would soon recognise the Union which now consisted of about thirty thousand men. But before September was out there should be no less than a lakh of people strongly organised.

## RAILWAYMEN GOING FULL STEAM AHEAD

ing given by Sir Akbar Hydari and the men's grievances would have been considered if the workmen had resumed at noon to-day. He contradicts the strikers allegation that they were refused tickets and declares that two strikers who presented themselves were given the usual tickets and are working.

The Agent intends issuing a statement later.

Information has been received that traffic remains at all the out-stations have resumed or are resuming except in Secunderabad area where the "menials" are still out. A traffic official interviewed emphasised that since the strike began all passenger trains have run as usual.—A. P.

## DEPUTATION TO MADRAS GOVERNOR

### APPOINTMENT OF ARBITRATION BOARD URGED

MADRAS, Aug. 22.

The Governor received to-day a deputation consisting of Messrs. P. T. Rajan, Ramasabapathy Mudaliar and A. Ramaswami Mudaliar in connection with the situation consequent on the S. I. Railway strike. It is understood that they urged the necessity of promoting better relations between the Railway Agent and workmen and suggested the intervention of an arbitration board to settle outstanding differences. The deputation is also understood to have made representations to His Excellency regarding the prosecutions connected with the strike and the issue of orders under Section 144.—A. P.

## ALL TRAIN SERVICES CONTINUE NORMAL

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 22.

All train services on the N. G. S. Railway continue normal.—A. P.

## BHUSAVAL WORKERS' CONDEMNATION

BHUSAVAL, Aug. 22.

At a meeting of the Bhusaval branch of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union last evening a resolution was passed condemning the Trades Disputes Bill.—A. P.

## WOMEN GIVE UP TROUSERS

### BATH WRAP MYSTERY

We are in the throes of a baffling mystery of dress here.

Famous beauties have set the Plage guessing with strange signs on their cloaks and wraps. Film stars advertise their forthcoming matrimonial adventures with enigmatic symbols on their bathing costumes.

A beautiful and famous American, who has four marriages to her credit and a rumoured engagement to an English peer, wears a large question mark stitched on her costume just over her heart. It is designed prophetically of diamonds.

The greatest mystery of all, however, is the triumph of the feminine. Masculine womanhood has decided to relieve the male austerity of its dress with feminine touches.

Women who a week ago were basking in the boyishness of Oxford trousers have suddenly returned to skirts. Some are even wearing flowers on their shoulders and pearls in their ears.

Can it really be that Deauville's pendulum of fashion has swung from the extremity of "Don't care" to the limit of "Watch your step"?

## SHAW BAN ON SHAW

### MOVE TO GET LATEST BOOK ADDED TO LIBRARY

Shaw Trades and Labour Council decided to ask the Free Library Committee of the Shaw District Council to add Mr. G. Bernard Shaw's book "An Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism and Capitalism" to the library.

Ex-Councillor James Bates, who moved the resolution, which was passed unanimously, said that when he was on the Council Mr. Shaw's book "Back to Methuselah" was banned by the Council, and since then none of Mr. Shaw's books had been added to the library. He did not know whether the banning of "Back to Methuselah" would take the same action with regard to the present proposal, but he felt that Mr. Shaw's latest book was one which every thoughtful person ought to have the opportunity of reading.

# ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

## ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS AND REFORMS.

BY KRISTODAS.

The fond belief entertained in some quarters that the British Chambers of Commerce in this country are not taking any part in politics must have received a rude shock of disillusion at reading the Memorandum submitted by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon to the Indian Statutory Commission. These Chambers of Commerce are, as a matter of fact, as I have always been writing in these columns, the real power behind the throne, and, though their published proceedings may not give a clue to their political activities, they take no small part in guiding and formulating the policies of the Government. They had to come out in the open, however, this time, as the Statutory Commission appears to them a Commission of importance and they think that India stands on the brink of important, if not revolutionary, changes in the system of administration and they naturally do not like to be out of it. The representation they have submitted is prefaced by a paragraph putting forward their own importance and their claim of recognition as spokesmen on behalf of not only the British commercial community but also of a large section of the Indian community. Before Indian Chambers were started, these Chambers were considered as exponents of the whole of the Indian trade and industries, but they lost all their right to it with starting of Indian Chambers of Commerce in different principal towns. They, however, still do not like to miss the old title, and so they write that the Associated Chambers of Commerce "are able to speak on behalf of almost the whole of British commercial and industrial interests established in India and also on behalf of large Indian interests." This latter claim is entirely unjustified and not founded on facts.

### IS THE CLAIM JUSTIFIED?

This claim of theirs is not justified at all. It may be that Indians have some interest in a few British firms and some Britishers may have an interest in a few Indian firms. This does not go to prove, however, that the interests of the two are identical, or that British Chambers can speak in the name of the Indian commercial community. This sort of reasoning is, perhaps, a warning to those of our countrymen who have got their interests in British firms and who thus, without any volition of theirs, have to lend support to the view that British Chambers are exponents of their views. The representation prepared by the Associated Chambers would, at first sight, appear to be tinged by liberal sentiments, but, if one examines the document closely, he will find, as Mr. Tairsee remarked when the Montagu-Chelmsford Report was published, that they have tried to take away with the right hand what they have given with the left.

### THE MAIN OBJECT.

The main object of this representation is not so much recommendations for a change in the political constitution of this country as for putting forward the claim of European commerce to a special recognition, which I shall deal with later on. They say that they "accept the pledge of 1917 as binding on the British Government, the Government of India and the British public as a whole", and that they are "themselves sympathetic to Indian aspirations." How sympathetic they are will be sufficiently seen by a careful student in the representation they have submitted. I had come to know through one source long before this representation was published that the British Chambers of Commerce here were going to support Provincial autonomy, provided, of course, that the claws of the Legislative Assembly were clipped. Even then I thought that there might be something in their scheme of Provincial autonomy. I spoke about it to a learned Professor who observed that the leopard would not change its spots. Two days afterwards the summary appeared and the Professor reminded me of the expression used by him. On reading closely the representation I am obliged to agree with the Professor that the leopard has not changed its spots.

### A MIRAGE.

They begin well and their representation shows at ntervals some flashes of understanding of the situation. Thus, they say that "irresponsibility can largely be overcome by giving responsibility", and that they are prepared to agree "to Indians being afforded an opportunity of exercising genuine control over the Government of the Provinces if adequate safeguards are provided." They recommend the grant to Provinces of constitutions "varying up to full responsible autonomy", but then there is a proviso, rather there are several provisoes and the true secret nature of their representation is vividly seen in these provisoes they have appended to their main demand. They admit, which any careful student of the Indian conditions can prove, that diarchy has proved a dismal failure, and they have also been obliged to admit that "unless full responsibility is given to the Indians the experiment will not be successful." Saying this, however, they are staggered at the enormity of their own generosity, as the miser was staggered when waking up from his troubled sleep he found that he had given away one cow in his dream to a Brahmin! To save themselves and the country from the consequence of such an enormity, they have hedged round their original proposal with so many ifs and provisoes, that the whole proposal is reduced to absurdity and the country will, probably, be even in a worse state than what it has been under the Mont-Ford Reforms Scheme.

### PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY?

The Associated Chambers recommend the abolition of the Provincial Executive Councils and the transfer of political powers to a Ministry responsible to the Provincial Legislature of all subjects now administered by either half of the Government. They also recommend the withdrawal of official nominated members and say that the Ministry will be wholly responsible for carrying on the Government and will neither incur the control nor receive the support of an Executive nominated from outside. As the first antidote against this Provincial autonomy, they propose that the Governor should preside over the Ministry, which is vastly different from Provincial autonomy and which would reduce the Ministry merely to a present-day Executive Council with only the blessing of a changed name. The second proviso is that instead of there being only one House of Legislature in the Provinces as at present, there should be an Upper House and a Lower House, the former consisting of members elected according to the present electorate of the Council of State and a large number of nominated members. The third proviso according at least to a minority of the Chambers is that the Police administration should be taken away from the Provincial hands and transferred to the Central Government. The fourth proviso is that appointments to the High Courts must continue to be made by the Secretary of State and that the High Courts should be under the Government of India both for administration and finance. The fifth proviso is that there should be a Public Service Commission in every Province and that the powers of appointment must rest with this Commission and not with the Ministers. The sixth proviso is that communal representation should be continued and that there should be a large number of nominated members from the Depressed classes, etc. With all these provisoes and with the clipping of the claws of the Legislative Assembly, who will doubt that this so-called Provincial autonomy invented by the ingenious brains of Chambers of Commerce of Clive Street and Bobra Bazar Street will be nothing less, but the Indian Civil Service invested with full powers to rule the Provinces?

### THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The Legislative Assembly, as at present constituted, is the 'bete noire' of European commerce, who would like anyhow to reduce its powers. It is proposed, therefore, that the elections to the Legislative Assembly must not be direct, but must be from the Provincial Councils. Their main contention is that the members of the Legislative Assembly are not real representatives and that the Assembly has acted in opposition to the Government for the sake of opposition. They quote President Lowell as observing that "an irresponsible and a popularly elected Assembly are a contrivance for causing friction and perpetuating it." They also quote the Mont-Ford Report to show how under the Minto-Morley Scheme the Council showed a good deal of irresponsibility. They thus put the premises quite well, but cannot come to the right conclusion because of their inborn prejudices. The only right conclusion is what they themselves emphasise in the very beginning of their representation, viz: that irresponsibility can largely be overcome by giving responsibility. The representation is thus a tissue of inconsistencies. They are put to destroy, in the portion relating to the Central Government, all their contentions raised with regard to their proposal regarding Provincial Governments, and it appears as if two different people have drafted their representation, one regarding Provincial Governments and the other regarding the Central Government. If there is any irresponsibility shown by the Legislative Assembly, the remedy is not a change in the franchise or a reduction in the powers of the Assembly, but in giving full Dominion Status to the people of the country and thus investing them with full responsibility. These British Chambers, however, have not got either the imagination or the broadminded statesmanship which are required for such a conception. Dominated by their inborn prejudices against subject races like the Indian people and their Imperialistic notions consisting of the domination of the White people over a greater part of the world and with meticulous care about their own trade and industries, they cannot conceive of any measure of independence and self-government being given to India.

### VESTED RIGHTS.

This notion of 'vested rights' is well illustrated by their paragraph asking for a machinery to safeguard them against legislation discriminating against British commerce. They adduce in support of their contention the instances of capitulations which were insisted upon by European Powers in Oriental countries. Their political knowledge is, however, antediluvian, for they do not happen to know that these capitulations have been abrogated by Turkey, by Egypt and even by China. India does not want again a rehash of these capitulations. Are these capitulations found necessary in Canada or Australia or South Africa? If they are not, there should be no reason why they should be insisted upon here. It is unfortunate, that the Nehru Committee appear to lend some support to this contention of the British Chambers, for they write: "It is inconceivable that there can be any discriminatory legislation against any community doing business lawfully in India." It should suffice if self-governing India gives an assurance of the claims of all being looked after fairly and there cannot be any justification for starting of a special machinery like a Supreme Court to safeguard European Commerce against any probable legislation discriminating against them. Their representation thus, though it concedes the principle of Provincial autonomy, is entirely reactionary and would, perhaps, place the attainment of Indian to full Dominion Status at not earlier than one century!

## THE SENIOR MAHARANI AND GIRLS' EDUCATION

### MEMORIALS TO THE VICEROY

(From Our Correspondent).

INDORE, Aug. 16.

The senior Maharani Chandravalibai, it is gratifying to note is taking a keen interest in the education of girls at Indore. Recently Her Highness paid visits to the Ahilyaashram and the Maha Vidyalaya and showed her appreciation of the good results of the girls high school by presenting rich dresses to the teachers and distributing sweet meats to the students. An oil paintng of Shri Devi Ahilyabai was presented to the institution. The Ahilya ashram has only a plaster bust of the Devi in the compound of the seminary. Indore city has hardly any statues in the city. Indore people would welcome the idea if Maharani Chandravalibai similarly extends her liberality and endows Indore city with a marble stdiue of her illustrious ancestress who has immortalised her name as a model ruler in Indian history.

### AT-MOME TO VICEROY.

The Lalbugh Palace with its extensions has nearly cost 75 lakhs of rupees The Divan's "At-Home" to H. E. the Viceroy Lord Irwin is probably the first function which has been arranged in its extensive gardens. It was most lucky that rains did not mar the effect of this magnificent reception which was attended by the Central India Chiefs, merchant princes, and European officers and ladies from Mhow and the Residency. Elaborate preparations were made in case it rained to meet the distinguished guests inside the Lalbaugh palace. The weather was excellent and the function passed off successfully. Lord Irwin spent an hour at this gathering.

### MEMORIALS TO VICEROY.

During the Viceregal visit at Indore one Thakorelal Mulchand Potodi submitted two memorials to H. E. the Viceroy regarding the attachment and sale by the Minority Administration of the Prince Yeshvantrao brush factory without the representation alleged, any advertisement, or proclamation, to a private purchaser, while the factory had gone into liquidation and was under the possession and control of the official liquidator appointed for the purpose. (b) The second representation dealt with gambling and wagering transactions, void under Contract Act recently legalised by the State under special law by which it earned an income of 1,50,000 rupees. It is said that the memorialist had approached the Hon. A. G. G. and the Divan but to no purpose. These memorials were the subject of much comments at Indore Special reporters of some of your contemporaries seem to have ignored them when writing exaggerated and flattering accounts about the wonderful work of the Industry and Commerce Department and the impetus given to development of trade under its European head!

## TENANCY BILL IN BENGAL COUNCIL

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

Discussion on the Tenancy Bill in the Bengal Council to-day centred on the question of the eviction of under-ryots by ryots and the protection of the former. The representatives of the tenants moved several amendments to make the conditions for eviction more stringent. As a result of to-day's discussion the Bill now povides that an under-tenant who has been in possession of a land for twelve years cannot be ejected.—A. P.

## BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

### MEMORANDUM ON MESTOM SETTLEMENT

### GAVE LAND REVENUE BUT TOOK INCOME-TAX"

The following are extracts from the memorandum submitted by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the Statutory Commission on the subject of the Meston Settlement:—

The Meston Settlement is the economic counterpart of the Government of India Act. The Meston Committee itself recognized that it was reached from political and not primarily from financial motives and that it originated in the desire to secure a greater measure of devolution in the Provinces and in the endeavour to draw for this purpose a defensible line of financial partition between local Governments and the Government of India. The Meston Committee allotted Customs, Income-tax and Excise on salt, cotton goods and petroleum to the Imperial Government leaving Land Revenue and Irrigation, Excises on liquor and drugs and General Stamps to the Provinces. The separation between Central and Provincial finances occurred at a time when both the Central and Local administrations were suffering from a period of financial distress. Consequently the hope that the resources of the Provinces, increased as the result of the new financial settlement, would enable them to find money for large schemes of economic and social progress has not been realized and the working of the Reforms has been seriously handicapped.

The position of Bombay has been particularly unfortunate and the Government of Bombay, supported by all classes and communities in the Presidency with a unanimity otherwise unknown, has not ceased since 1918 to protest vigorously against a system of finance which was first suggested in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, accepted by the Meston Committee and endorsed by the Joint Committee of the Houses of Lords and Commons.

### BOMBAY'S CASE.

The Bombay case against the Meston Settlement is based on two distinct grounds; firstly, that the distribution of surplus revenues assigned to the provinces of India over and above the Provincial revenue existing at the time of the Reforms was determined in a haphazard manner and bore no relation to the needs of the Provinces, to the total taxation derived from those Provinces and to the resources then available to those Provinces; and secondly, that this haphazard distribution was founded upon the application of federal principles of finance which have not been adopted in any other federal Government in the world.

The arguments against the Meston Settlement were succinctly summarized by Mr. Grantham in his speech at the Annual General Meeting of the Chamber in 1925 and it may be convenient to reproduce an extract here:—

"(a) The settlement is an arbitrary division of revenue between the Central Government and the provinces, giving vastly increased spending powers to certain province, and as a settlement is inequitable. (b) The contribution system devised was never intended to remedy any inequity in the original settlement, but only to ensure that the chief beneficiaries should help to balance the central budge, over the transition period, that is to say, until such time as they could make full use of those increased spending powers, and the Central Government could do without the provincial contributions. (c) The increased spending power of Bombay was based on totally incorrect data and Bombay's contribution is therefore obviously unfair. (d) When making the settlement no consideration was given to the comparative taxation existent in each province, nor to the comparative spending powers of each province, before the settlement. (e) In making income-tax a central source of revenue we, an industrial province, were denied a share in the proceeds of our main form of industry, income-tax forming, as it does, a very heavy percentage of the total taxation of this Presidency. (f) From the Bombay point of view the inequity lies not in the system of contribution and remission but in the original settlement so that while the only real remedy is a redistribution of revenues—and until that is done we must protest against the reduction in any other province's contribution—we feel very strongly that if a respite is to be given to any other province, as has been done to Bengal, we have at least as good a claim, and in our opinion a better claim, to such a respite."

Bombay's main grievance against the Meston Settlement, which has been loudly voiced from the beginning, is that under it the Government of India took over all the growing heads of revenue, more particularly income-tax, and gave the Presidency all the growing heads of expenditure.

### FAILURE OF DEVOLUTION RULE 15.

Devolution Rule 15 was introduced in order to alleviate some of the defects of the Meston Settlement by granting to the Provinces some share in the growth of revenue from taxation on incomes so far as that growth was attributable to an increase in the amount of income assessed. It took as a datum Fee the exceptional boom year of 1920-21 and has notoriously failed in its working. In the result Bombay has received no share in income-tax since the year 1922-23 when it merely received Rs. 3 lakhs.

The Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee were specifically instructed that it was not within their province to revise the Meston Settlement and they therefore made no concrete proposals in that behalf, but they clearly realized that Devolution Rule 15 had conspicuously failed to alleviate the inequalities of the Settlement and their lucid examination of the subject deserves close study.

The Taxation Enquiry Committee examined the possible methods of dividing income-tax and they reached the conclusion that the most satisfactory means of determining the share of the different provinces was to make over the proceeds of a basic rate on personal incomes graduated proportionately to the general rate, to which should be added a small proportion of the receipts from the corporation profits tax (if any).

In regard to the question of the theoretically correct distribution of taxes between central and provincial, the Committee recommended, apart from a transfer to the provinces of a share of the income-tax, the transfer of non-judicial stamps and the excise duty on country-made foreign liquors, and possibly the revenue now derived from excise opium, to the Central Government. The Chamber's experience goes to confirm the wisdom of these recommendations.

The Financial Relations Committee expressed a doubt whether it would be possible permanently to exclude local Governments from some form of direct taxation upon the industrial and commercial earnings of their people. But they were obsessed by the bogeys of divided heads and doles which had wrought evil in the past and they were bent on a clean cut. The system they devised has broken down in practice. The Reforms Enquiry Committee reported that practically every Provincial Government had entered a protest against the Meston Settlement and had expressed the opinion that it should be revised as soon as a favourable opportunity occurred.

### SHARE IN INCOME-TAX AS RIGHT.

If the Provinces were given a reasonable share of income-tax, as a right not as a dole, they would be in a position to forgo the unsuitable sources of excise and stamps, their revenues would acquire the necessary resilience to enable them to devote themselves to the great nation-building schemes of which there is such urgent need.

In conclusion, the Committee desire to emphasize most strongly that while the Meston Settlement gave Land Revenue to the Provinces, it took Income-tax from the Provinces, and yet treated the resulting surplus revenue in the agricultural provinces as if it were the provinces' own revenue. It is contended that Income-tax is the industrial counterpart of Land Revenue. In asking for a share in Income-tax receipts Bombay does not ask so much for immediate financial advantage as to be assured of a source of revenue which can be trusted to expand steadily in proportion to the constantly increasing cost of the administration.

### SUGGESTED EXTENSION OF PROBATE DUTIES.

Now that the revenues of the Central Government are sufficient to meet the expenditure of the Central Government without requiring any contributions from the Provinces, the Committee consider it may be possible for financial experts so to adjust the Central Revenues as to enable industrial provinces to get a reasonable share of their Income-tax Revenue. If, however, the Central Revenues so adjusted prove insufficient the Committee are of opinion that the question of extending Probate Duties should be taken in hand as recommended by the Taxation Enquiry Committee (paras 352 et seq.). The Chamber has repeatedly urged the desirability of introducing into India duties on inheritance and expressed approval of the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Committee in this behalf, with the proviso that the scale suggested might with advantage be steepened. The Committee considers that death duties should be centrally administered and should be a Central source of revenue. This is in accord with their recommendation in paras 16 and 17 'supra' that General Stamps should be centralized. It is submitted that in the adoption of these suggestions lies a practical solution of the problem of compensating Central revenues for reduced receipts from Income-tax.

## COUNCIL OF STATE

### RESOLUTIONS BEFORE NEXT SESSION

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

Kumar Sankar Ray Choudhury is responsible for four resolutions which have been admitted by the President of the Council of State. He recommends a change in the Government of India Act preventing the power and procedure of the High Courts in India from being changed by executive orders of His Majesty in Council.

In another resolution he requests the amendment of the Income Tax Act with a view to abolish the levy of income tax and super-tax upon joint undivided Hindu families, to grant some exemption to individuals for the maintenance of their families and dependents and to make the position of companies similar to that of individuals as regards the levy of graduated scale of income-tax and super-tax. He will also urge that the waterways of the rivers Brahmaputra and Ganges over the Provinces of Bengal and Assam be made a central subject and to direct that shipping and navigation over these rivers be undertaken by the Eastern Bengal Railway.

Dr. Rama Rau has against his name a resolution recommending the appointment of a committee of medical experts to enquire into the existing defects in curricula of education for Medical Licentiates and to suggest ways and means to improve their course of study.—A. P.

## HARVEY THE PRESIDENT-MAKER

### DEATH OF AMERICAN DIPLOMAT AND JOURNALIST

### POWERFUL WRITER WHO LEAVES A RECORD

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.

The death occurred to-day suddenly owing to heart failure of Colonel Harvey, formerly Ambassador to Britain.—Reuter.

(Colonel George Harvey who had been American Ambassador in London from 1921 to 1924 was one of the most powerful personalities in the public life of his country. Born 64 years ago in the New England state of Vermont, he made a distinctive name for himself both in journalism and politics. A slashing caustic writer absolutely fearless and independent sure of his facts, and with a remarkably wide knowledge of people and conditions all over the country he decisively influenced the course of American events on three separate occasions. The first was when as editor of the New York "World," he championed and procured Mr. Cleveland's nomination for the Presidency in the campaign of 1892. The second was when, on his own judgment and initiative, he selected Professor Woodrow Wilson as a likely leader of the Democratic Party, backed his choice in "Harper's Weekly" and the "North American Review" year after year with unflagging ability and finally succeeded in getting him elected first for the Governorship of New Jersey and secondly for the Presidency of the United States. The third occasion on which Colonel Harvey moulded American affairs was when having split with President Wilson he inspired and organised the opposition against the Covenant of the League of Nations stepped quickly into an even higher place in the Republican councils than he had held in the councils of the Democratic Party, and suggested and carried through the arrangement by which Senator Harding became the Republican candidate and was installed in the White House.

He was a journalist from the beginning.

### THE PRESIDENT MAKER.

But for Colonel Harvey it is certain that Mr. Woodrow Wilson would never have been Governor of New Jersey and President of the United States. Mr. Wilson was entirely his own discovery. He publicly proposed him for the Democratic nomination as long ago as 1906 and it was his strenuous propaganda alone that created the Princeton Professor as a political "possibility." To have made one President "off his own bat" and to have been the chief instrument in making two others is a remarkable record.

### FEARLESS ATTACK.

By the time the war broke out Colonel Harvey had won a name for himself all over America. The acuteness, vivid trenchancy and entire fearlessness of his writings in "Harper's Weekly" and the "North American Review," and his prescience and skill, first, in hitting upon Mr. Woodrow Wilson as the man to restore the Democratic Party to sanity; and, secondly, in procuring his nomination, brought him into a prominence such as no other publicist commanded. For the first 15 months he "as the friend, though a candid one, of the Administration. Later on, and especially after the Lusitania and the President's surrender to the railway unions, he turned against him. His apartment at Washington, and his rattling, battling "War Weekly" became the rallying-point of all who felt that the President was a menace to Allied unity, to a sound European settlement, and to the Constitution of the United States. If the American people repudiated Wilsonism at the 1918 elections, the result was largely due to Colonel Harvey's pen.)

## "PRINCESS XENIA"

KARACHI, Aug. 22.

The Monoplane "Princess Xenia" carrying the Duchess of Bedford as passenger left Bushire for Karachi at 5 this morning.—(Local time):—A. P.

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## ASIKH TO PAY HIGHEST PENALTY

### SEQUEL TO MALIKPORE BAKRID RIOT CASE

### EIGHT OTHERS TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE

AMBALA, Aug. 20.

The Sessions Judge has pronounced orders in the two Malikpore Bakr-Id riot cases sentencing Bakhtawar Singh to death and eight other Sikhs to transportation for life and another Akali to two years' rigorous imprisonment in one case.

In the other case against Habib and 24 others, five were acquitted, five were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, three to two years' rigorous imprisonment and the remaining 12 to one year's rigorous imprisonment each.—A. P.

## BRAHMO SAMAJ CENTENARY

### GANDHIJI'S ADDRESS

AHMEDABAD, August 20.

On the occasion of the centenary of the Brahmo Samaj, delivering an address at the local Prarthana Samaj, Gandhiji said that owing to his several activities, he had not been able to study the literature of the Brahmo Samaj, but he had come into intimate contact with the Brahmo Samaj in Calcutta. The Brahmo Samaj was a religion of the educated classes. Raja Ram Mohan Roy preached its principles when the educated classes of Bengal had turned atheist. Raja Ram Mohan Roy had studied Christianity, Islam and Hinduism and hence the Brahmo Samaj contained elements of all the three religions. At one time there was a danger of Christianity preponderating in the Brahmo Samaj but it was rescued by Maharishi Dewendranath Tagore. The services of the Tagore family to the spiritual life of Bengal, India and the world were great.

INTOLERANCE IN RELIGIOUS TEACHING.

Proceeding, Gandhiji said that, compared with the Arya Samaj, he found the Brahmo Samaj liberal. The services of the Arya Samaj could not be under-estimated, but as it was based on the Vedas alone, it had become intolerant. He could similarly criticise the Brahmo Samaj, but this was not the time and place to do so. He would advise the youth of the country on that occasion not to forget that the masses saturated with religion though sometimes times in a perverted form of it.

BARDOLI'S DEEP RELIGIOUSS SENTIMENTS.

At Bardoli, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel had succeeded because he touched the religious chord. If a collection of the speeches Mr. Patel had made in Bardoli could be made, they would be found to be deeply religious. To the people of Bardoli, one lakh of rupees to be paid as increase in land revenue was nothing, but the breaking of a pledge was everything.—A. P.

## SEQUEL TO MYSORE DISTURBANCES

### DEWAN CALLS REPRESENTATIVE CONFERENCE

BANGALORE, Aug. 20.

With a view to restore confidence, and secure communal harmony, a representative gathering of leading citizens from all parts of Mysore State numbering over hundred, met at the Secretariat this afternoon at the Dewan's invitation. Addressing the Assembly, the Dewan referred to the recent unfortunate disturbances and said that it would be superfluous for him to assure them of the Government's impartiality. A persistent campaign of vilification, he remarked, had been directed against the Government and some officers. There was also a tendency on the part of certain people to malign and misrepresent every action of the Government, and this, he continued, had been exemplified in various articles and leaflets relating to the recent events.

APPEAL TO JOURNALISTS.

After appealing to editors of newspapers and press correspondents for co-operation in the sacred task of securing a perceful atmosphere, he remarked that unless the larger communities made up their mind to live together in a spirit of brotherhood, resolutely laying aside jealously, and suspicion, the country would not progress, nor could it prosper. "I bear no ill-will to any individual, much less towards any section of the community. They are all the same to me. I shall pursue my own path of duty and righteousness, ever endeavouring to satisfy what always has been the ambition of my life, to render as loyal and devoted service to my august Master as it is possible for a human being to render." "As for my fellow-subjects," concluded the Dewan, "I can only ask them to believe that to me, religion consists only in the service of the people."

Several members of the gathering then spoke. The journalists assembled assured the Government that they were and always would be on the side of peace, progress and harmony.—A. P.

## RICKSHAWALLA KNOCRED DOWN BY MOTOR CYCLE

MADRAS, Aug. 21.

A rickshawalla, knocked down by motor cycle combination, succumbed to his injuries in the hospital on Sunday. At the inques, the jury recorded a verdict that the deceased met with his death, being knocked down by a motor cycle combination driven by Mr. Burgess of Messrs. Simpson and Company in a rash and negligent manner.—A. P.


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## LONGEST IN INDIA

### SARDA CANAL SYSTEM

### SIR M. HAILEY TO OPEN ON DEC. 11

NAINITAL, Aug. 21.

As provisionally arranged, His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey will open the Sarda Canal system on the 11th December. Work on this system, which is the longest in India, started in 1927. It consists of over 4,000 miles of canal and distributary channels, commanding seven million acres of land, of which one and a half million acres are expected to be irrigated in dry years. The project cost the Province roughly ten crores of rupees, and some years hence, it is hoped, will bring over sixty lakhs in the annual revenue.—A. P.

## MR. CLAYTON AMONGST SCAVENGERS

### ADDRESSES GUJARATHI AUDIENCE IN MARATHI

A meeting of the Gujerat speaking scavangers working in the Bombay Municipality was held at Annesley Road, Grant Road when Municipal Commissioner Mr. Clayton, and other Municipal officers were present.

Municipal Superintendent Mr. Gidney on behalf of the scavangers thanked the Municipal Commissioner Mr. Clayton for granting them suitable land for creating a Temple as well as for giving the scavanger women 42 days' Maternity leave, 12 days' casual leave, etc.

Mr. Clayton, the Municipal Commissioner, when addressing the audience in Marathi urged all the Municipal employers to take advantage of the Provident Fund. He promissed to consider all their reasonable demands and grievances so long as he was the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Govindji Parmar heartily thanked the Municipal Commissioner for the very many concessions granted to his community by Mr. Clayton during the tenere of his office.

After garlanding Mr. Clayton and others guests the meeting dispersed.

## LATE RT. HON. AMIR ALI

### MADRAS MUSLIMS TO PERPETUATE MEMORY

MADRAS, Aug. 21.

The Council of the Madras Moslem League has passed a resolution expressing deep sense of grief at the demise of the Rt. Hon'ble Amir Ali and deciding to perpetuate his memory by the award of a gold medal in his name to any candidate who stands first in the Mahomedan Law in the B. L. Examination of the Madras University and by other means as may be decided upon by the League's Council.

It was also resolved to depute Mr. Murthuza Sahib as its representative to the Joint Conference of the Moslem League, Khilafat Committee and the Jamiat-ul-Ulema at Lucknow and also to the All-Parties' Conference.—A. P.


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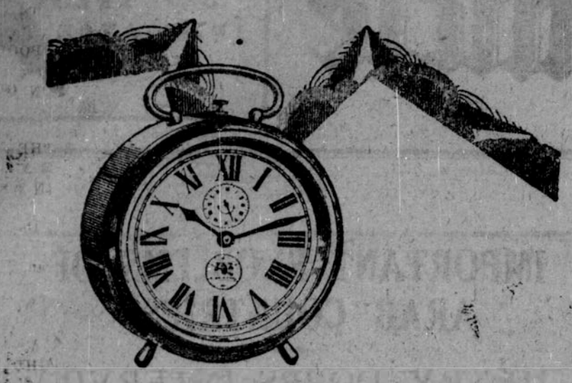

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## INDIAN STORES DEPARTMEN

### ADMINISTRATION REPORT

### DECLINE IN VALUE OF PURCHASES

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

The Administration report of the Indian Stores Department for 1927-28 points out that the potentialities of Indian sources of supply continued to be explored and this investigation resulted in the addition of 32 firms to the Department's list of approved contractors and to the lists of firms maintained under rules for the supply of articles for the public service. Applications from 76 firms for registration were rejected on the ground of their unsuitability for enrolment and on a review of the lists in the light of the experience of the past years it was decided to remove the names of 106 firms as these were no longer considered of any practical use to the Department.

VALUE OF PURCHASES DIMINISHED

The value of the purchases made during the year diminished by about Rs. 25 lakhs but this result is in no way attributable to any real contraction of the business of the Department. As a matter of fact the various purchase organisations were more fully occupied during the year under review than in any year previously. In effecting purchases every effort continued to be made to utilise the resources of India to the fullest extent compatible with efficiency and economy and the results achieved more especially in respect of textile goods were as satisfactory as those in the past year.

Although the data in respect of receipts and expenditure of the Department are still incomplete they are likely to be the same as at the close of 1926-27.

TEXTILE GOODS.

There was a decline during the year in the value of purchases of textile goods but this is not attributable to the withdrawal from the department of that class of its business by any of its clients. The volume of business entrusted to the department by Government departments in the Central Provinces was much less than in the previous year their value having declined from Rs. 7,43,000 to Rs. 1,21,000. On the other hand the Governments of Bombay Bengal and the Punjab made use of the Department to an appreciably larger extent.

Adverting to the purchase of engineering and miscellaneous stores the report points out that, whatever possible, notably in respect of cement, oils, paints and steel work, stores of Indian manufacture and origin (wholly or partly) were obtained, but in the case of other engineering plant and machinery, the bulk of the expenditure was necessarily incurred on the products of foreign countries.

Referring to advantage of local purchasing agencies at Calcutta Bombay and Karachi, it is stated that these agencies have entirely justified their establishment and they promise to prove of increasing utility and value to the Department itself and to the general body of consumers.

INDIAN—MADE SAFES.

A specification which is worthy of special notice is that relating to safes for use in Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department. Formerly the safes used by that Department were of European manufacture. The specification drawn up by this department, however, enabled safes of Indian manufacture to compete with those manufactured abroad and resulted in a rate contract being placed with a manufacturer in India for the supply of the requirements in this respect of the Post and Telegraphs Department for a period of two years.

SOME OF FOREIGN PURCHASES.

A few of the more important items which were imported from abroad in the past because they were not obtainable in India of the standards required and which were purchased of Indian manufacture by the Indian Stores Department during the year were.—Khaki Rs. 10,60,000, Putties Khaki and woollen 4,31,000 socks woollen 5,30,000 felt for saddle panels 2,61,000 and khaki jean for bandoliers 65,000. In addition the manufacture of the following articles in India is being carefully nursed with a view to their total elimination from outside indents at the earliest possible dates:—

Engineering and Miscellaneous Battery jars, gassware, miscellaneous, locomotive cylinder, paint, white lead and stoneware.

Textiles: Bunting cloth, duck, cotton, leather, oil-cloth, leather belting, pagri cloth, great coat cloth and seige drab mixture.

ENCOURAGING INDIAN MANUFACTURERS.

In order to assist Indian manufacturers trial orders for the last two items have already been placed with Indian mills at prices somewhat higher than those at which these materials can be obtained from abroad. It is anticipated that Indian manufacturers will be able in course of time to produce these materials at rates which will compare favourably with those quoted by their foreign competitors and that it will be possible to obtain from Indian sources the full quantity of these materials required for the Army in India. —A. P.

### A TRIUMPH FOR SWDESHI VENTURE

### GODREJ'S SAFES REPLACE EUROPEAN MAKE IN POSTAL DEPT.

In a summary of the administration report of the Government of India, Indian Stores Department for 1927-28 published [illegible] it is stated in connection with the purchase of engineering and miscellaneous stores that 59 specifications were revised during the year and 60 new specifications were framed, of which 22 were for special classes of stores.

Among these aspecification is mentioned as worthy of special notice relating to Safes for use in the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department and it is stated that Indian-made Safes of the new specification have now taken the place of European Safes used before by that department.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the firm of Messrs. Godrej and Boyce, Makers of Safes (Locks), has got the two years' Contract No. H-3326 dated the 15th March, 1928 mentioned in the report. They are now supplying the Government with Safes of a very superior design and construction at considerably lower rates than those paid for the replaced European Safes. This is not the first time they are supplying the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department. They have supplied no less than 2,000 Safes to that Department in the past. The first order of 372 Safes required for the Post Office Savings Banks in India and Burma was placed with them after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs in 1912.

Besides Safes they have also successfully tendered for extensive Government orders for Steel Shelving and Cupboads; and to what extent their firm has been the means of saving vast sums of public and Government money annually can be gauged when it is seen that prices of Steel Shelving and Cupboards have come down by as much as about 40 per cent. in recent years since they entered the field.

### APOLOGIA FOR BUREAUCRACY

### AN EX-MINISTER ON NEHRU SCHEME

MADRAS, Aug. 20.

Sir A. P. Patro, Ex-Minister in a statement to the Associated Press on the Nehru Committee report says that it is a valuable contribution to the discussion of the problems relating constitutional changes so far as it has crystalised the issues before the country. He, however, considers it disappointing that the committee did not raise and discuss the practical aspect of the problem of political advance that was suited to the present conditions of the people of a country. The vastness of the populace, the grades of civilisation that prevail among them, their social and economic conditions and organisation in rural areas are important factors in determining the conditions of progress. He said academical arguments might justify the position, but practical statesmanship require that alternatives must be sought for and discussed to bring the entire rural population under the scheme. The conclusions of the committee seemed to him to have been largely influenced by theoretical considerations that the realisation of real difficulties of administration.

On the solution of the communal problems, he said that if the recommendations are accepted by all parties, it will indeed be a triumph for Indian nationalism. He added that they could not disapprove of separate electorates as a temporary measure though they are an obstacle for the rapid growth of nationalism. There is a very strong conviction and feeling behind this demand.

THE PRESSING PROBLEM.

Referring to the abolition of separate electorates for landholders, Commercial interests and other minority communities than Moslems, Sir Patro said, it would be illogical and undemocratic. Continuing he observed that the most pressing problem of the day was the emancipation of the depressed classes and the elevation of the backward people. Any scheme which does not effectively provide for proper representation of these helpless people was bound to fail. No special means were devised for ensuring measures of emancipation. The weakness of the entire scheme and political outlook was shown in the failure to appreciate the helpless condition of the Depressel and backward classes. Sir Patro was not in favour of adult suffrage. The conditions of rural areas made its application impossible and in his opinion it would result in mischief and injury to the people, their political education and Independence. He agreed that the basis of present franchise might be widened and gradually developed. He considered the enlargement of Councils as recommended was needless and waste of people's money and energies. He observed in conclusion that the whole edifice was built on the presumption of adult suffrage and on that basis the scheme was worked out for the immediate establishment of Dominion Status, but the problem still remained whether it was the only alternative for progressive realisation of self-Government.

### BOMBAY MUSLIMS AND NEHRU REPORT

BOMBAY, Aug. 20.

At a meeting of the Working Committee of the Jamiat Islamia, Bombay, resolutions were passed stating that, while appreciating the efforts of the members of the Committee [illegible] Dominion status. The Committee further opined that for the better solution of the Hindu-Muslim question dom free from all sorts of foreign domination and as such the meeting deplores the Committee's recommendation of reservation of one-third of seats for Moslems in the Central Legislature and reservation of seats for both minorities and majorities in Bengal and the Punjab Provinces as sanctioned by the Congress, are essential.—A. P.

I.P. 656.

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## FIFTEEN YEARS HENCE AT WESTMINSTER

### PROSPECTIVE CABINET MINISTERS

### MR. TOM JOHNSTON AS LABOUR PREMIER

### A LIST OF PROBABLES.

Who will be the British leaders in the three great political parties when the present Front Bench politicians have passed into retirement? The following article by Lt. Comdr. Kenworthy in the "Sphere" indicates the young men of to-day who will probably be the Cabinet Ministers of to-morrow.

What will Parliament be like in another decade-and-half? The building, procedure, ceremonial, and customs will, it is safe to say, have changed little; for these do not alter. But who will be the leaders of the political parties of that day

We can say two things with some degree of certainty; one is that in fifteen years from now most of the present leaders will have retired, for one reason or another, or be in the House of Lords, or only active as venerable advisers. And the other is that the principal leaders of that day are already sitting on the green benches, some of them recognised as prominent statesmen of the future, others the kind of men who miss recognition for years and then suddenly come to the front in some political crisis.

The present Prime Minister is a very good example of the latter type. Fifteen years ago, nay, seven years ago, few would have "tipped" him as Prime Minister at the head of a Conservative Government supported by the greatest majority of recent years.

Another example of this type was the late Mr. Bonar Law. When the present Earl Balfour retired from the Conservative leadership and death had removed the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, only the fact that the rival groups supporting the late Mr. Walter Long, as he was then, and the present Sir Austen Chamberlain, could not agree on the leadership gave Bonar Law his opportunity. The late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is yet another example. He was at first looked upon as a mere stop-gap leader of the depleted Liberal ranks after the 1900 "Khaki" election. When the Liberals returned to power in 1900 there was a strong movement to send him to the Lords; or else to keep him in the Commons and make him Speaker.

Others have been marked out for leadership from the beginning. The Earl of Rosebery, the late Mr. Asquith, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald himself, as young politicians, were all looked upon as future leaders of their parties and probable Prime Ministers. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was early accepted as being in the same category.

#### THE PROBABLES.

Can we to-day pick out the men who, in fifteen years' time, will be in dominating positions in the House of Commons of that day either as Cabinet Ministers or as leading members of the Opposition? Who are the men now in the thirties and forties and early fifties marked out for future leadership?

Take first the Conservative Party. It it well off for young politicians of promise, though I am afraid it suffers from an old curse of our political system whereby the brilliant young men are sent to the difficult constituencies, win and hold them by their personalities, and live dangerously, politically, thereafter, while the "safe seats" go to the big local figures with a social or financial pull or other advantages.

One or two of these younger men hold minor positions in the present Government and already have their feet on the lower rungs of the political ladder. Colonel Walter Guinness, for xample, is Minister of Agriculture, has already been twenty-one years in Parliament, and only forty-eight years old. Industrious, wealthy, devoted to politics, sitting in a comparatively safe seat, I would expect him to have as good a chance of leading the Conservative Party in fifteen years' time as anybody. And he is a Cabinet Minister now.

Capt. Walter Elliot, Under-Secretary for Scotland, is another. He is a Progressive. Indeed he was once a member the Fabian Society. Blessed with a sense of humour, he is popular and a first-rate debater, and has the health and physical strength every year becoming more necessary to breast the rapids and whirlpool of modern politics. And not only has Elliot a sense of humour but he has the practical canniness of the Scot. For a future Conservative leader a lack of romanticism is an advantage.

#### CHANCES OF VISCOUNT CURZON.

In the English Health Department is Sir Kingsley Wood. A dapper little man, a solicitor by profession, he never gets rattled is very quick-witted, and not only does well on the Ministerial bench but is absolutely first-rate in Opposition; and it is in Opposition that men really prove their mettle. Since the War he has only had the opportunity of being in Opposition during the eight months of the Labour Party's term of office, and the two men who shone most on the Conservative benches during that period, amongst the younger members were Kingsley Wood and Viscount Curzon. The latter in fifteen years' time will probably be in the House of Lords' and is therefore outside the scope of this article.

That these two were detested by their political opponents is proof of future political greatness. For Lloyd George, Winston Churchill, and the Earl of Birkenhead have all gone through this stage of incurring the hostility of those they lashed with their tongues and stabbed with their wit and satire. Off the Government bench the best man the Conservatives have in reserve, and an ex-Minister, is Major Jack Hills. He is an example of the brilliant man in a difficult seat: and electoral misfortune deprived him of office. But he presently followed Major Wood, now Lord Irwin, in the representation of the much safer Yorkshire Conservative seat of Ripon, which includes the wealthy residential town of Harrogate. In fifteen years' time I would expect to see Hills as Speaker, if not leader or deputy-leader of the Conservative Party; and as I have mentioned the present Viceroy of India, though he is now a peer, he is the not unlikely successor to the present Conservative leader, for he is cut from the timber from which the Conservatives, in their wiser moments, choose their leaders. Hills has the ear of the House to a greater extent than any other Conservative back-bencher, with the possible exception of Lord Hugh Cecil, when that brilliant but somewhat erratic nobleman has one of his good days.

#### NOT YET FORTY.

I have now mentioned men already well known, and for whom it is safe to prophesy high positions in the State. A gentleman hardly known at all to the outside public, and whose great influence is even now unsuspected by the bulk of his colleagues, is the Right Hon. John Colin Campbell Davidson, formerly Parliamentary private secretary to Mr. Bonar Law and to the present Prime Minister, and the holder of the sinecure office, with a seat in the Cabinet, of the Duchy of Lancaster in Mr. Baldwin's first Conservative Government.

Not yet forty, "J. C. C." as he is called is the head of the Conservative Party machine, and therefore, out of the limelight. But he is powerful in council, and despite one blunder, when he advised the Dissolution of 1923, which led to the temporary defeat of his party, he has earned the confidence of his immediate supporters. Pleasant, good-tempered, very efficient, he is so young, politically speaking, and yet has climbed so high already, that he is likely to fulfil the role of king-maker, or rather Prime Minister-maker, during the next generation.

#### PROSPECT OF LADY MINISTERS.

And now I will mention a lady member, the Countess of Iveagh, sister-in-law of the Walter Guinness aforesaid. I rather think this is the last Cabinet in which there will be no woman. Lady Iveagh was only elected last year in her husband's former constituency of Southend-on-Sea and should manage to hold it. On the few occasions when she has spoken in Parliament she has been a success, and gets on nobody's nerves, which is saying a lot for a woman member in this typically masculine assembly.

Amongst the other young Conservatives with political futures before them—for if they lose their present risky seats the party will no doubt provide them with others—are Duff Cooper Robert Hudson, and Robert Boothby. Cooper and Hudson were both diplomats who served as soldiers during the War. Both are leading members of the new Tory democrats whom their more roystering colleagues of the old school have dubbed the Y.M.C.A. Both talk the language of the present Prime Minister, both are interested in social reforms, the League of Nations, and such-like subjects; and they avoid the shibboleths of the "old gang." Duff Cooper has the further advantage of having married the popular, beautiful, and influential Lady Diana Manners.

Robert Boothby, on the other hand, is so young that he just missed the War. As the years roll on we instinctively divide ourselves into the pre-War and post-war generations, and Boothby is of the latter with a foot in both camps. He has the advantage of the close personal friendship of Winston Churchill, who calls him "the Bolshevik" because of his advanced ideas. If he keeps his head, his seat, and his patience, he must occupy high Cabinet rank inevitably.

#### TOM JOHNSTONE AS LABOUR PREMIER.

And what of Labour? As a future Prime Minister I pick Tom Johnston, editor of the influential Scottish Socialist paper, "Forward" trained as a solicitor, with a neat and ordered mind, Scottish fervour kept well under control, great industry, and the confidence of all the sections of his Party. He hasn't the romantic appearance of Ramsay MacDonald nor the raciness of J. H. Thomas but he has courage, brains, health and youth.

And another young man on Mr. Speaker's left who will go very far is Wilfrid Paling. "Young Paling," as he is called, was a working miner, is now forty-five years of age, but looks far younger, and is a first-class fighting man who has won the respect of his opponents. A very different type, and a man whom I venture to say is almost unknown outside the walls of Westminster at present, is George Masterman Gillett, a Quaker, an hereditary banker with a wide knowledge of finance and a good head for figures, who has the ear of that small section of the House that specialises in Budgets and taxation. He might well be a Labour Chancellor.

Another future leader on the Labour benches is the co-operative member, A. V. Alexander. He was a good administrator at the Board of Trade in the Labour Government, sticks hard to his job, and is already a fine debater.

On the Liberal benches sit three outstanding young men. Whatever the future of poitical parties, Sir Archibald Henry MacDonald Sinclair, fourth Baronet of Ulbster, is as cut out for the future leadership of Scottish Radicalism as Lord Rosebery was at his age. The other two are Leslie Hore-Belisha, who won Devonport last year in the General Election, the only Liberal victory anywhere South and West of the Thames. With experience as lawyer, soldier, and journalist, with the acute brain of the race of Disraeli, he is marked out for high office if, and when a Liberal Government again rules at Westminster; while Captain Garro-Jones, diminutive, absurdly young-looking, with a good War record as a flying officer, is the pluckiest little gadfly in the present Parliament. He is going through exactly the same stages that Churchill did when first he entered the House.

These are some of the men I would judge, not on performances but on form, to be the pillars of the Constitution in the Nineteen Forties.

## DECLINE IN ITALIAN BIRTH-RATE

### SIGNOR MUSSOLINI'S WARNING

The birth-rate is falling throughout Northern Italy, in spite of the tax on bachelors and the various prizes offered for large families. This fact—about which the figures leave no room for doubt—is a cause of particular grief to Signor Mussolini, who has taken the Italian demographic problem to heart. He has now written an article on his favourite subject in the "Popolo d' Italia."

A journalist had expressed the opinion that, if the birth-rate is declining, one can find consolation in the thought that the improved quality will compensate for the lessened quantity. The Prime Minister observes that this statement is both wrong and mischievous. Without quantity", he says, "there is no quality; without number, there is no power."

Signor Mussolini finds a confirmation of his thesis in history. He cites the cases of Babylon, Egypt, Thebes, and Rome to show that Empires have decayed because of the decline in the number of births. He confutes also the opinion that the reduced birthrate results in more vital children. Neither, in his opinion, is it true that fewer births mean an improvement from the physical and intellectual points of view the first-born are always the weakest. The belief that machines can take the place of men he considers absurd. In conclusion, Signor Mussolini insists on the necessity of increasing the population for the aims of peace as well as for those of war.

## NINE BISHOPS WHO "FEAR WOMEN"

### TOO MANY BACHELORS IN HOLY ORDERS.

"Bachelorhood is a disease which is spreading, and the Church is setting a bad example."

Miss Winifred Graham, the novelist, whose new book, "Outer Hell," comes out next month, gave this emphatic opinion to a "Daily Express" representative. Miss Graham is Mrs. Theodore Cory in private life.

"I feel some protest ought to be made about the increasing celibacy in the Church," she said. "The appointment of the bachelor Dr. Lang to the Archbishopric of Canterbury has drawn attention to the fact that there are nine bachelor bishops.

"Why are they bachelors? If they think married life handicaps a man in his career or his intellectual development, why is it that the bishops are always the first to cry 'Hands off the home,' and talk about the sanctity of home life and advocate large families.

"In my opinion the reason is usually selfishness. I really believe that some of them think no woman is good enough for them, and that the woman would spoil their intellectuality.

"What foolish creatures they are. No man is complete without a woman, and the Church should draw the best kind of men.

#### POINTING OUT FAULTS.

"A bachelor has no one to point out his faults. No one but a wife would dare to tell him that his sermons are too long or that he is vain or pompous. Nobody tells him, and so his faults and weaknesses increase as he grows older.

"Marriage—I am assuming it is a happy marriage, of course—mellows and improves every man. Marriage is one of the 'worth whiles' of living. A married man has a greater influence socially and spiritually. We do not want the dure of the unattached male to enter into discetion work. A happily married man carries more weight than a dozen bachelors. I am not alluding to the weight of character, but the weight of power. A priest has to be the father of his flock. How can he fill this role unless he knows something of the dignity of fatherhood?

"Neither a man nor a woman in distress is going to seek out a bachelor to confide in him or to turn to him for guidance. Married people, however ignorant they are, know more about love than any bachelor."

#### CHURCH WANTS WOMEN.

"Then you would not advocate women—single women—being allowed responsible positions in the Church?" I said.

"Yes. I would, I think the Church is badly in need of women, and that it would attract the best type of women. Young men frequently go into the ministry because they have to make a living. Women would never do that. They would go into it with their whole heart and soul, and they would make good preachers.

"I think, as a beginning, the Church might humanise its services by allowing women in the 'Angelic choir.' Then it could start letting women read the lessons and become choirmasters and churchwardens."

"And a woman archbishop?"

Mrs. Cory hesitated, and then said smilingly: "Why not if she were the spiritual equal of her ecclesiastical forerunners—bachelors or otherwise? But that is a long way off. At present I am wondering—will the nine bachelor bishops remain among the ninety and nine who need no repentance, or will they see the error of their ways?"

## EX-MAJOR AS BUTLER

### GUEST WHO ADDRESSES HIM AS "SIR"

London has a butler who is addressed as "Sir", in the most respectful way by a guest at the house where he officiates. This is explained very simply by the fact that during the war he was a Major in the Army. The guest served under him in the same regiment as a private. The situation has arisen at a house in Bayswater, London the occupier of which is a brother of the guest. When the latter first arrived the door was opened by a dignified figure in a butler's sombre dress. He ejaculated in surprise: 'Good heavens; Major! How are you, Sir?" From that moment he has always called the butler Sir." His old awe of his former Major, like an "old boy's" awe of his former headmaster, has been undiminished by the passage of years. The butler, upholding the tradition of his new position, calls his former private "Sir" also. The two men who are on excellent terms. "Sir" each other alternatively.

## IMPORTANT PROBLEMS OF ARAB COUNTRIES

### SIR HENRY DOBBS INTERVIEWED

The Editor of "Alfiha", Said Ayyash interviewed Sir Henry Dobbs, the High Commissioner of Irak. The following conversation took place on important questions of Arab countries.—

Q. Are the negotiations between the Irak and British Governments complete? When will the result of these negociations be placed before the Irak Parliament?

A.—Negotiations are going on for a new treaty between Irak and British Government. The main problems are practically settled but there are some appendexes in the treaty which are still under discussion. I hope negotiations will be successfully completed.

Q.—Is there any definite policy of the British Government regarding the proposal of enforcing compulsory military service in Irak?

A.—The responsible members of the British Government have expressed their views on this questions and you must know that but I can say this much that in my opinion time is not ripe for enforcing compulsory service in Irak seeing that there are many obstacles in the way. But the British Government hopes that if the bill is passed into law it could be enforced.

Q.—It was common knowledge that the capitalists of Great Britain were starting companies and syndicates for commercial and economic works to be undertaken in Irak, can you enlighten me why this scheme is delayed?

A.—Four years ago a company was formed with the name "Mashru-a-Diali". This company was to undertake agricultural enterprise but owing to difficulties in getting enough water the scheme was given up. Then a second company was formed with the name "Hashrul Latifia". It is hoped that this scheme will succeed and will be more productive of results moreover it requires less preliminary expenditure. It will come before the parliament very soon.

Q.—Has the Persian Government agreed to the proposals of the British Government regarding disputed points in the proposed treaty between Irak and Persia?

A.—This agreement has been delayed by the departure of the special plenipotentiary Taimur Tash for London. On his way back to Persia he will stop at Baghdad and I hope then I shall open negotiations again with him and some agreement will be possible.

Q.—When will the dispute about the frontier of Irak and Syria be settled?

A.—We have been trying to come to settlement for a long time but it seems that first Turkey and France should reach an agreement regarding the boundary between Syria and Turkey after which the settlement between Britain and France will be easy.

Q.—What are your views about the form of Government in Syria?

A.—I cannot authoritatively express my opinion since I am not very familiar with the conditions obtaining in that country but so far as I know I can say that M. Ponset (French High Commissioner for Syria) wants to unite Syrian elements though he is being attacked as an enemy of Unity of Syria. This is just how British Government was blamed for creating differences between the Shias of Irak and the Kurds.

#### BEAUTY COMPETITION IN TURKEY.

The special correspondent of "Alahram" reports that the Turkish Government has received a memorial demanding the holding of a beauty competition in Turkey and sending the most beautiful girl for the coming world competition.

#### LOVE FOR TURKISH.

"Millial" the semi-official Turkish daily, demand that a law should be made making it compulsory for all to speak only Turkish in Turkish territories.

#### RULER OF YEMAN SENDS GREETINGS

Shiekh Tajuddin the president of Syrian Government has received a letter from the King of Yeman conveying congratulations on the new changes in the Syrian Government.

#### NEW PRESIDENT OF SYRIAN REPUBLIC.

Shiekh Tajuddin has been elected new president of the Syrian Republic. Ibrahim Beig Hatanu is the next candidate.

#### ENGLAND AND YEMAN.

The British Consul in Beirut made an announcement denying the allegations that the British airships bombarded any part of Yeman but they were only engaged in a punitive expedition against some tribes on the side of Aden.

#### BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO IMPROVE PORT OF JEDDAH.

The Port of Jeddah is the most important port of Red Sea and its importance for the Islamic world is evident because it is the landing place for the pilgrims of the whole world.

The Foreign Minister (of Egypt) had received a communication some time ago in which this matter was discussed and the possibilities of the port of Jeddah were mentioned. In this communication it is also informed that Sultan Ibne Saud has agreed to any scheme for the improvement of the port of Jeddah. The first necessity in this connection is to erect a light house. The British Government now approaches the Egyptian Government to enlist support in this matter.

This letter has been now sent to the Ministry of Communications and from there it will go to the department of ports and docks. (Alahram).

#### PRINCE SAIFUDDIN TO BE EXAMINED BY DOCTORS.

Prince Saifuddin whose case brought about the fall of the former Egyptian Cabinet is now living in Constantinople in a grand palace. His huge claims are still pending before the court and it is now decided that three expert doctors should examine the mental condition of the prince. One will be Egyptian, second will be a Swiss and the third a French.

Princess Shenkar Khanam has also come forward as one of the plaintiffs. (Alahram).

#### COMPULSORY EDUCATION OF GIRLS IN SYRIA.

The new Government of Syria has prepared a scheme for enforcing compulsory education not only for boys but for girls as well.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF THE NILE WATER

Ibrahim Bey Fahumy and Lord Lloyd are considering on the thorny question of the distribution of Nile waters between Egypt and Sudan. The conversations are kept confidential.

## DELAY IN DELIVERY OF TELEGRAM

### SUING THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT

Because the Hungarian postal authorities delayed for several days a telegram that would have saved his daughter from suicide. Peter Korb, well-known carpet wholesale merchant of Dresden, has sued the Hungarian Government for 3,000 marks damages.

Kaeth Korb, the daughter, committed suicide before the altar of the church of Baja on Good Friday.

She had been studying in Budapest, but her parents had cut off her allowance because, friends say, she had fallen in love with someone the parents disapproved of. Thereupon she wrote her parents that she would kill herself.

Korb, immediately telegraphed the pastor of Baja to take care of his daughter, announcing at the same time that he was coming on the next train to take her home. This telegram took several days in transmission. When it arrived, Kaethe Korb was dead.

Korb blames the Hungarian Government and demands the 3,000 marks to cover funeral expenses and the cost of a monument.

The Hungarian Government has ordered a searching inquiry.

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